TRAFFIC(U.S.A.)

1601 Connecticut Avenue N. W., Washington, D.C. 20009 Telephone (202) 797-7901 Cable: PANDAFUND Telex: 64505

PSITTACINES IMPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES

(OCTOBER 1979 - JUNE 1980)

by

Emily C. Roet

David S. Mack

and

Nicole Duplaix

Submitted for Publication

in the Proceedings of the I.C.B.P. Parrot Workshop,

held in St. Lucia,

April 15 - 19, 1980

Paper submitted January 9, 1981

SPECIAL REPORT 7

TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce) is a Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). Its function is to monitor and document the international trade in wildlife.

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-U.S. | TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) is a program of the World Wildlife Fund-U.S.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
I. Introduction	1
II. Methodology	1
III. Number and species of psittacines imported into the U.S	3
IV. Trade routes of psittacines imported by the U.S	4
A. Ports of entry	4
B. Exporting countries	4
C. Re-exporting countries	4
V. Captive bred psittacines imported by the U.S	5
VI. Country of origin discrepancies	5
A. Pacific psittacine discrepancies	7
B. Afro-Asian psittacine discrepancies	7
C. New World psittacine discrepancies	7
VII. Regional Synopsis	8
A. Pacific	8
B. Asia	10
C. Africa	12
D. New World	14
E. Europe	18
VIII. Endangered and threatened psittacines in trade	22
A. Pacific species	22
B. New World species	22
C. New CITES proposals	23
IX. U.S. enforcement of imported psittacines	24
X. U.S. quarantine procedures	24
XI. Discussion	25
XII. Acknowledgements	28
XIII. References	29

LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES, AND APPENDICES

FIGURES — Page No.

1. Number of psittacines entering the U.S. at designated ports of entry.. 31
2. Percent of psittacines entering each designated port of entry from the major geographical regions..... 32
3. Number of psittacines imported into the U.S. by geographical region... 33

TABLES

1. Origins of live bird imports..... 34
2. U.S. imports of psittacine species by country of export..... 36
3. Number and percentage of psittacines declared re-exported to the U.S.. 45
4. Psittacines declared "re-exported" to the U.S..... 46
5. Psittacines declared "captive bred" imported into the U.S..... 49
6. Country of origin discrepancies..... 51
7. Psittacines imported into the U.S. presently listed in the IUCN Red Data Book, CITES Appendices, and/or the U.S. Endangered Species Act... 59
8. Imports into the U.S. of psittacine species proposed for CITES listing 60

APPENDICES

A. Scientific and common name discrepancies as listed on import documents 61
B. Determination of psittacine species other than from the declared scientific name..... 65
C. Psittacines proposed for listing on CITES Appendices at the 3rd meeting of the parties..... 67
D. U.S.D.A. restrictions of psittacine imports resulting from the positive diagnosis of exotic Newcastle disease..... 70

International trade in psittacines is estimated to involve between perhaps 750,000 to 1 million birds annually (Anon., 1980a). Psittacines are exported from Pacific, Asian, African, and Neotropical countries and imported mainly by countries in the northern hemisphere. The United States and Japan each import approximately 250,000 to 350,000 parrots per year (Anon., 1980a). Other major European consumers are Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

In this report data are presented on U.S. imports of live psittacines from October 1979 to June 1980. Species, number, country of export and origin, and port of entry of each shipment are identified. Parrot species in trade that are currently listed in the I.U.C.N. Red Data Book, CITES Appendices, or are on the U.S. Endangered Species List, as well as those species imported that have been recently proposed for CITES listing under Article II, 2a, are also itemized. The report provides information on parrots exported from countries not having indigenous populations and distinguishes, when possible, those birds that were re-exported from those that were bred in captivity.

METHODOLOGY

Most of the data in this report were derived from an analysis of 3-177 Declaration of Importation documents, provided under a Freedom of Information Act request by the Law Enforcement Division, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Department of the Interior. This is the first time this information has been collected and analyzed in such detail since the production of FWS Wildlife Leaflets from 1968 to 1972 (Banks, 1970; Banks & Clapp, 1972; Clapp & Banks, 1973a, 1973b; Clapp, 1975).

Under Federal law, a 3-177 form must be filed by an importer or his

broker when a commercial shipment of live animals or wildlife products is imported into the United States. When reviewing this data and assessing its reliability several points should be taken into consideration:

1) The 3-177 import document defines country of origin as "the country where the animal was taken from the wild or the country of natal origin of the animal". However, since the FWS Law Enforcement Division usually cannot distinguish live birds bred in captivity from those that are wild caught and re-exported, many species are allowed to enter the U.S. with documents declaring their origin to be a country where they do not occur in the wild.

2) On some 3-177 import documents analyzed, the scientific name does not coincide with the common name. In such instances, the species is classified according to the declared scientific name and these discrepancies are listed in Appendix A. Any classification decisions making use of names other than the declared scientific name are presented in Appendix B, except in cases where only the common name is listed (see below).

3) On some import documents, only the common name is listed. In these instances, classification of the species is based on the following:

a) If the common name reflects a species previously exported from the same country, the data are included under the species' scientific name. For example, one shipment contained "Stanley rosellas" from Belgium. Since previous shipment from Belgium list both this common name and the scientific name Platycercus icterotis, it is assumed that these are the same species.

b) In cases where the common name specifically indicates the identity of a particular species, it is included as such in the data. For instance, the given common name Leadbeater's cockatoo is assumed to be Cacatua leadbeateri.

c) In cases where the common name does not coincide specifically with a

particular species, the data are included in either a more generalized category or in a section labelled "unknowns". For example, sulphur-crested cockatoos are placed into the category Cacatua spp. because this name is used in reference to both Cacatua sulphurea and Cacatua galerita.

4) Information on imported birds bred in captivity are obtained from the exporter's invoice documents, when available. Since proof of captive birth is not required by the FWS, these figures should be regarded as incomplete.

5) Information on psittacines seized or detained by the FWS Law Enforcement Division or Customs agents are included in the tables. However, several thousand birds smuggled into the U.S. each year go unrecorded. The Justice Department estimated that between 25,000 and 50,000 parrots were smuggled over the Mexican border in 1979 (Anon., 1980b).

The organization of species listed in this report is based on Forshaw's classification scheme (1978). The order Psittaciformes is comprised of 334 extant species distributed in the following regions: 138 New World, 44 Afro-Asian, and 151 Indo-Pacific. Since 1970, 253 species (76% of all psittacine species) have been recorded in captivity in countries other than those from which they originated (Anon., 1980c). Tables listing species are subdivided into psittacines of the Pacific, Afro-Asian, and New World distributions. These subdivisions reflect the generalized ranges of the corresponding species in the wild.

NUMBER AND SPECIES OF PSITTACINES IMPORTED INTO THE U.S.

From October 1979 to June 1980, more than 200,000 psittacines were imported into the United States (Table 1). Psittacines comprised nearly half of the 442,000 live bird imports during that period. More than 99% of birds declared as originating in the New World were psittacines, while only 20% of all birds declared of Asian origin were parrots (Table 1).

Of the total number of psittacines imported, Pacific species accounted for approximately 70,000 birds, Afro-Asian species, 37,000 birds, and Neotropical species, 94,000 birds (Table 2). In all, 133 species were imported by the U.S.: 57 Pacific, 16 Afro-Asian, and 60 New World. This represents 40% of all psittacine species and covers 44 of the 76 extant genera.

TRADE ROUTES OF PSITTACINES IMPORTED BY THE U.S.

U.S. Ports of Entry

Wildlife imported into the U.S. may enter at any one of eight designated ports of entry: Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle. Shipments from Mexico and Canada can also enter at designated border ports. During the nine month period, the majority of psittacines imported entered the country through Miami (35%), Los Angeles (27%), and Chicago (20%) (Figure 1). While Miami received more psittacines than any other port, over 57% of all parrots imported from Europe and Asia arrived in Chicago (Figure 2).

Exporting Countries

A minimum of 48 countries exported psittacines to the U.S. (Table 2), of which the declared countries of origin included: 17 New World, 11 Asian, 8 African, 8 European, and 6 Pacific countries (Table 1). The primary exporting countries included Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uruguay (Table 2). The majority of U.S. psittacine imports came from the New World (47%) and Africa (40%) (Figure 3).

Re-exporting Countries

Countries which declared psittacines as re-exports included Belgium, Singapore, Sweden, the Philippines, Thailand, and West Germany (Table 3). While the first three countries were the major re-exporters, the others re-exported very few parrots, but these birds represented a substantial proportion of each

countries' total psittacine exports to the U.S.. All six countries re-exported Pacific species, some of which are banned from commercial export by their true countries of origin. Belgium and Sweden also re-exported Afro-Asian and New World species. Parrots listed as re-exports accounted for a minimum of 5% (9,936) of all imports and involved 35 species: 23 Pacific, 7 Afro-Asian, and 5 New World (Table 4).[1]

CAPTIVE BRED PSITTACINES IMPORTED BY THE U.S.

The thirty one species declared as "captive bred" accounted for a minimum of 7% (14,899) of the total number of psittacines imported by the U.S.[1] Thirty of the captive bred species were Pacific species; the only other was the Afro-Asian rose-ringed parakeet Psittacula krameri. Budgerigars Melopsittacus undulatus, and cockatiels Nymphicus hollandicus, accounted for 87% of all captive bred imports. Countries exporting captive bred parrots were Belgium, South Africa, the United Kingdon, Singapore, and Mainland China (Table 5).

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES

Over 37% (75,238) of all psittacines imported by the U.S. came from countries other than their true country of origin. Of these, only 29,736 were listed as 1) captive bred, 2) captive bred or maintained in the country for a specified length of time, or 3) re-exports where the declared countries of origin coincided with the ranges of the species.

The remaining 45,502 parrots, which were declared as originating in countries where they are not indigenous, are listed in Table 6. Over 34,000 were cockatiels Nymphicus hollandicus, exported by South Africa, Sweden, and Belgium, and probably all captive bred. The rest comprised of 40 Pacific species, 10 Afro-Asian species, and 30 New World species (Table 6).

---

[1] An additional 9,744 psittacines were listed on import documents as either captive bred or maintained in that country for a specified length of time (re-exported) without specifying in which category the birds were included (Table 5).

Psittacines declared originating in countries outside their normal range can be explained in several ways: 1) they may be captive born, 2) they may be re-exports, either legally obtained or smuggled out of countries which restrict their export, or 3) the scientific name may be improperly listed so that the parrots actually entering the U.S. are indeed species occuring in the specified country.

Pacific Psittacine Discrepancies

Analysis of Pacific psittacine imports revealed that 41 species of Pacific parrots, not declared as captive born, were listed as originating in countries which are at variance with their normal distribution in the wild (Table 6). In the majority of these instances, species endemic to Indonesia, or occuring in the Australian-Indonesian region were exported from Asian countries including the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand, as well as Sweden and Belgium. Species endemic to Australia or occurring in the New Zealand-Australian region were exported from European countries and South Africa (Table 6).

Afro-Asian Psittacine Discrepancies

The declared origins of ten Afro-Asian psittacine species are not consistent with their distribution in the wild (Table 6). Nine of these species, eight of which were either of the genera Agapornis or Psittacula which both breed well in captivity, were exported by South Africa. Ten other countries including Belgium, Taiwan, and Japan also exported Afro-Asian species to the U.S. (Table 6).

New World Psittacine Discrepancies

Analysis of imports of New World psittacines revealed that 30 species of Neotropical parrots, not declared as captive bred, were exported by 12 countries not having indigenous populations (Table 6). Eight of these countries are New World countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Paraguay. It is unlikely that the birds exported from these countries were captive bred; they probably originated in neighboring countries or were misidentified. Other countries involved in the export of New World species with country of origin discrepancies include Belgium, Italy, and South Africa (Table 6).

REGIONAL SYNOPSIS

PACIFIC

Approximately 70,000 psittacines imported by the U.S. during the nine month period were Pacific parrots. However, only 2,300 or 3.3% were exported by Pacific countries including Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and the Solomon Islands (Table 2).

Australia

U.S. imports from Australia contained 40 indigenous parrots, the majority which were sulphur-crested cockatoos Cacatua galerita, and galahs Eolophus roseicapillus (Table 2). Australia strictly prohibits commercial exports of indigenous birds; however, the majority of the above imports were declared as scientific specimens or were accompanied by documents indicating that they were pets. Australia also exported 140 Afro-Asian parrots, mainly peach-faced lovebirds Agapornis roseicollis, bred often in captivity (Table 2).

Indonesia

Indonesia exported almost 2,000 parrots comprising 16 indigenous species (Table 2). Five species of cockatoos accounted for 84% of total U.S. imports from Indonesia, of which the majority were Moluccan cockatoos Cacatua moluccensis, and white cockatoos Cacatua alba, both endemic species. Indonesia prohibits the commercial export of the palm cockatoo Probosciger aterrimus, the sulphur-crested cockatoo Cacatua galerita, and the eclectus parrot Eclectus roratus, and requires permits for all other wildlife exports. While no protected species were exported directly from Indonesia to the U.S., Singapore, Sweden, and West Germany re-exported sulphur-crested cockatoos, eclectus parrots, and other parrots, claiming Indonesia to be the country of origin (Table 4). U.S. imports from Taiwan, Thailand, and

the Philippines also contained species that occur only in Indonesia (see below).

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea strictly prohibits the export of psittacines for commercial purposes, However, one shipment containing two eclectus parrots, one sulphur-crested cockatoo, and one Pesquet's parrot Psittrichas fulgidus, was imported by the U.S. (Table 2). These were imported as either scientific specimens or pets, as a valid export permit had been issued.

The Philippines

The Philippines exported 127 parrots to the U.S.. Of the ten species exported, only two are indigenous to the Philippines, the red-vented cockatoo Cacatua haematuropyia and the blue-naped parrot Tanygnathus lucionensis (Table 2). Re-exports included eight palm cockatoos Probosciger aterrimus and 28 Amboina king parrots Alisterus amboinensis, all of which were declared originating in Thailand (Table 4). Amboina king parrots are endemic to Indonesia, and palm cockatoos occur in Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea, where they are strictly protected throughout their range. In all, declared re-exports from the Philippines included six species of psittacines (56 birds); all but one of the declared origins were in variance with the geographical distributions of the birds (Tables 4 & 6). Imports from the Philippines also contained psittacines neither declared as re-exports or captive bred, and are not indigenous to the country (Table 6).

Solomon Islands

Ten Ducorp's cockatoos Cacatua ducorps, and 49 eclectus parrots, both indigenous to the Solomon Islands were imported by the U.S. (Table 2).

ASIA

Almost 11,000 psittacines imported by the U.S. came from Asian countries. However, less than 160 parrots were Afro-Asian species, and only 16 were indigenous to the region. All the others were Pacific species shipped mainly by China, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand.

China

U.S. imports from China contained over 8,000 budgerigars Melopsittacus undulatus, of which 75% were declared captive bred (Tables 2 and 5). Also, 16 endemic Derbyan parakeets Psittacula derbiana, were exported to the U.S. for scientific purposes.

Singapore

Imports from Singapore contained over 2,300 psittacines comprising 17 Pacific species, almost all of which were declared as re-exports from Indonesia (Tables 2 and 3). Over 86% of total psittacine imports to the U.S. from Singapore were cockatoos, the majority being Moluccan cockatoos, which are endemic to Indonesia, and lesser sulphur-crested cockatoos Cacatua sulphurea (Table 4) According to Clements (1978), the lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo occurs only in Indonesia, while Forshaw (1973) states that it was possibly introduced to Singapore. Of the 801 lesser sulphur-crested cockatoos imported by the U.S. from Singapore, 735 were declared as re-exports from Indonesia.

In 1978, 27% of legal exports of Indonesian cockatoos were exported to the U.S., while only 9% went to Singapore (Inskipp, 1979). During this nine month period, 1,635 cockatoos were imported into the U.S. from Indonesia, while a minimum of 1,930 Indonesian cockatoos were re-exported from Singapore (Tables 3+4). Since Singapore exported more Indonesian parrots to the U.S. than the U.S. imported directly from Indonesia, there may be some illegal trade of cockatoos from Indonesia, which are then re-exported

through Singapore.

Exports from Singapore included 255 sulphur-crested cockatoos and 212 eclectus parrots, all but 40 claimed of Indonesian origin (Tables 2 and 4). Both of these species are protected in Indonesia and banned from commercial export. It is likely that these birds were illegally obtained.

Singapore also re-exported 60 parrots that were claimed to be captive bred in Indonesia including the red lory Eos bornea, dusky lory Pseudeos fuscata, black-capped lory Lorius lory, fairy lory Charmosyna pulchella, and the galah Eolophus roseicapillus (Table 5). All but the last species are indigenous to Indonesia.

Taiwan

Taiwan exported over 400 non-indigenous psittacines to the U.S. (Table 2), which were neither declared as re-exports or captive bred. While the budgerigars and the two species of lovebirds Agapornis roseicollis and Agapornis fischeri, are commonly bred in captivity, the Moluccan, white and lesser sulphur-crested cockatoos, and the eclectus parrots exported by Taiwan were probably wild caught and re-exported.

Thailand

The U.S. imported 77 parrots from Thailand comprising five species of Pacific psittacines, none of which are indigenous to the country. In one shipment containing 59 parrots, the importer refused to declare the bird's country of origin. This shipment included 16 palm cockatoos Probosciger aterrimus a species protected throughout its entire range in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Australia (Table 6). In addition, palm cockatoos were re-exported from the Philippines and West Germany with Thailand listed as country of origin (Tables 4 & 6). Other U.S. imports from Thailand included eclectus parrots, Moluccan and lesser sulphur-crested cockatoos, and Pesquet's parrtos Psittrichas fulgidus (Tables 2 & 6).

AFRICA

Over 80,000 psittacines imported into the U.S. came from African countries including Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zaire, and Zimbabwe (Table 2). While all countries except for South Africa and Zimbabwe exported exclusively Afro-Asian species, more than half of U.S. imports from Africa were Pacific species, mainly cockatiels Nymphicus hollandicus.

Cameroon

The U.S. imported 1,885 African grey parrots Psittacus erithacus from Cameroon (Table 2). In addition, Belgium re-exported over 170 African grey parrots claiming Cameroon as country of origin (Table 4).

Ghana

The U.S. imported over 2,600 African grey parrots and 45 Jardine green parrots Poicephalus gulielmi from Ghana (Table 2). Psittacines originating in Ghana are listed on Appendix III of CITES, and therefore require CITES documentation for legal export. However, on May 15, 1980, Ghana declared a total ban on the export of all parrots, apparently as the result of a large illegal trade involving falsification of documents (Asibey, in litt., 1980).

Senegal

More birds imported into the U.S. originated in Senegal than any other country, but less than 6% (9,064) of these were psittacines (Table 1). U.S. imports from Senegal contained almost 6,400 Senegal parrots Poicephalus senegalus and over 1,000 rose-ringed parakeets Psittacula krameri (Table 2). In addition, Belgium re-exported these two species claiming Senegal as country of origin (Table 4). Senegal also exported 850 moustached parakeets Psittacula alexandri, a species whose range lies within the Indo-Asian region (Table 6).

South Africa

The U.S. imported over 48,000 psittacines from South Africa, comprised of 31 species, of which only one is indigenous to the country (Tables 2 & 6). Only a third of these parrots, including 14 species, were listed as captive bred or re-exports (Table 5).

Eleven Pacific species totaling over 46,000 parrots were imported into the U.S. (Table 2). Over 97% were cockatiels and were all probably captive bred. The majority of other Pacific psittacines imported from South Africa were the red-rumped parrot Psephotus haematonotus, Eastern rosella Platycercus eximius, and Bourke's parrot Neophema bourkii.

Over 1,600 Afro-Asian psittacines, comprised of 11 species, were exported by South Africa. These included 6 species of lovebirds Agapornis spp., and 4 species of parakeets Psittacula spp., both of which breed well in captivity, and African grey parrots.

Nine species of Neotropical psittacines were exported from South Africa. Three species, totaling 122 birds, were declared as either captive bred or re-exported (Table 5), but an additional 130 birds, including 8 species, were declared to be of South African origin (Table 6). South Africa was the leading exporter of the red-bellied macaw Ara manilata.

Tanzania

Exports from Tanzania accounted for over half of all Afro-Asian psittacine imports by the U.S. (Table 2). More than 18,000 lovebirds were imported, probably all were Fischer's lovebirds Agapornis fischeri, and masked lovebirds Agapornis personata. Belgium also re-exported more than 1,000 lovebirds claiming Tanzania as country of origin (Table 4). Tanzania was the sole exporter of Meyer's parrot Poicephalus meyeri to the U.S. (Table 2).

Zaire

Zaire exported only 2 African grey parrots to the U.S. (Table 2). However, the U.S. received 301 parrots from Belgium claiming Zaire as country of origin (Table 3). These parrots included two Pacific species, Moluccan cockatoo and eclectus parrot, two Neotropical species, blue and yellow and green-winged macaws, and African grey parrot (Tables 4+6)

Zimbabwe

The U.S. imported 101 peach-faced lovebirds Agapornis roseicollis, and 12 Western rosellas Platycercus icterotis, from Zimbabwe (Table 2). Neither of these species are indigenous to that country; however, the Western rosellas may have actually been Meyer's parrots Poicephalus meyeri, which were listed as the common name on the import documents (see Appendix A).

NEW WORLD

Over 99% of the 94,000 Neotropical psittacines imported by the U.S. were exported by 15 New World countries (Table 2). The major exporting countries included Argentina, Bolivia, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. No exports from New World countries were listed as re-exports or captive bred.

Argentina

Eight species of conures accounted for over 87% (9,640 birds) of all U.S. imports from Argentina, the majority of which were nanday conures Nandayus nenday, Patagonian conures Cyanoliseus patagonus, and maroon-bellied conures Pyrrhura frontalis (Table 2). Argentina exported five non-indigenous species including the green-rumped parrotlet Forpus passerinus, maroon-tailed conure Pyrrhura melanura, red-fronted conure Aratinga wagleri, jandaya conure Aratinga jandaya, a species found only in Brazil, and the budgerigar Melopsittacus undulatus, a Pacific species (Table 6). Probably some of the above species were misidentified, including the 550 parakeets imported under the scientific name Melopsittacus undulatus.

Bolivia

The U.S. imported 34 parrot species from Bolivia, totaling over 15,000 birds (Table 2). Only Belgium, a major re-exporting and captive breeding country, exported more species to the U.S. Over 65% of all macaws imported by the U.S. came from Bolivia, the leading supplier of the chestnut-fronted macaw Ara severa, blue and yellow macaw Ara ararauna, yellow-collared macaw Ara auricollis, scarlet macaw Ara macao, red-shouldered macaw Ara nobilis, caninde macaw Ara caninde, and one species endemic to Bolivia, the red-fronted macaw Ara rubrogenys.

Eight parrot species, totaling over 800 birds, that do not occur in Bolivia were exported including the golden-capped conure Aratinga auricapilla, and cactus conure Aratinga cactorum, both found only in Brazil, and the Patagonian conure Cyanoliseus patagonus, found only in Chile, Argentina, and possibly Uruguay (Table 6). In addition, the red shouldered macaw, Ara nobilis, of which the U.S. received over 330 birds, is, at best, very scarce and local in Bolivia (Ridgely, pers. comm.).

Brazil

During the nine month period, only one psittacine, a blue-cheeked amazon Amazona dufresniana was exported from Brazil to the U.S. (Table 2). It was seized upon arrival as it is listed as "endangered" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and CITES, and was not accompanied by a permit.

Even though Brazil has had a complete ban on commercial wildlife exports since 1967, imports to the U.S. from five countries, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Belgium, and South Africa contained three species of conures, Aratinga auricapilla, Aratinga jandaya, and Aratinga cactorum, endemic only to Brazil (Table 6).

Guyana

Eighteen species of psittacines, totaling over 10,000 birds were exported by Guyana (Table 2). The majority of these were amazons, of which over 75% were orange-winged amazons Amazona amazonica. Guyana was the leading supplier of green-winged macaws Ara chloroptera to the U.S., and the second largest exporter of blue and yellow macaws Ara ararauna.

Mexico

The U.S. imported more psittacines from Mexico than from any other New World country (Table 2). Over half (11,222) were amazons, accounting for about 43% of total U.S. imports of all Amazona species. Imports included over 2,700 yellow-crowned amazons Amazona ochrocephala, and almost 3,300 green-cheeked amazons Amazona viridigenalis, an endemic species found only in a small area of Mexico. Other imports from Mexico contained primarily orange-fronted conures Aratinga canicularis.

Paraguay

About two-thirds (389 birds) of U.S. imports from Paraguay contained three species of psittacines that are not native to Paraguay (Tables 2 & 6). Two of these species, Aratinga auricapilla and Aratinga jandaya, are found only in Brazil, and the other, the hyacinth macaw Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus, is found in Brazil and marginally in Bolivia.

Peru

Over half (7,576) of Peru's exports to the U.S. were grey-cheeked parakeets Brotogeris pyrrhopterus (Table 2). Large numbers of canary-winged parakeets Brotogeris versicolorus, mitred conures Aratinga mitrata, and red-masked conures Aratinga erythrogenys, were also exported.

Belgium re-exported 30 jandaya conures to the U.S., listing Peru as country of origin (Table 4); however, this species occurs only in Brazil where a commercial export ban exists.

Suriname

The U.S. imported 434 psittacines of seven species from Suriname, including the hawk-headed parrot Deroptyus accipitrinus, and painted conure Pyrrhura picta (Table 2).

Trinidad

Trinidad exported almost 1,400 parrots to the U.S. (Table 2). Over half consisted of yellow-crowned amazons Amazona ochrocephala, and at least 125 were blue and yellow macaws Ara ararauna. While both of these species are known to exist there, Nottebohm (1969, cited in Forshaw, 1973) estimated only 15 blue and yellow macaws survive in the swamps, and Herklots (1961, cited in Forshaw, 1973) and ffrench (1976) found the yellow-crowned amazons to be a rare resident in Trinidad. ffrench (1976) states that although the blue and yellow macaw can be imported from South American countries, an illegal trade from Venezuela also exists.

Uruguay

Uruguay exported 16,000 monk parakeets Myiopsitta monachus to the U.S. (Table 2).

Central America

Only 4.2% (3,988) of all Neotropical psittacines imported by the U.S. came from Central America. The majority of U.S. imports from El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala were amazons including the red-lored amazon Amazona autumnalis, yellow-crowned amazon Amazona ochrocephala, white-fronted amazon Amazona albifrons, and the mealy amazon Amazona farinosa (Table 2). Over 62% of Panama's exports to the U.S. were macaws.

Four parrot species exported from Guatemala are not indigenous to the country including the military macaw Ara militaris and the blue and yellow macaw Ara ararauna (Table 6). The blue and yellow macaws may have actually been scarlet macaws Ara macao, which were listed as the common name on the import documents (see Appendix A).

EUROPE

The U.S. imported about 13,000 parrots from European countries including Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, West Germany, and the United Kingdom (Table 2). While the majority (75%) of exports from Europe were Pacific species, Belgium, Sweden, and Italy also exported Afro-Asian and/or New World species. Approximately 81% of the psittacines imported into the U.S. from Europe were declared as re-exports or captive born (Tables 4 and 5).

Belgium

Shipments from Belgium contained more species of psittacines than from any other country including 29 Pacific, 7 Afro-Asian, and 4 New World species (Table 2). Of the 7,490 parrots the U.S. imported from Belgium, over 40% (3,054) were declared as re-exports, 27% (2,016) were listed as captive bred, and almost 10% (719) were listed as either captive bred or re-exports (Tables 3 and 5).

Exports from Belgium included over 4,200 Pacific psittacines, the majority of which were species of the genera Platycercus, Psephotus, Neophema, and Polytelis (Table 2). Only 72 Pacific psittacines were declared as re-exports, including eclectus parrots, Moluccan cockatoos, and lesser sulphur-crested cockatoos (Table 3). However, the origins declared for these re-exported parrots were Malaysia, Zaire, and the Netherlands, countries where the species do not occur (Table 6). In addition, over

1,300 Pacific parrots, representing 21 species, imported from Belgium were not declared as either captive bred or re-exports (Table 6).

The U.S. imported 3,010 Afro-Asian psittacines from Belgium, of which 97% were declared as re-exports (Tables 2 and 4). Re-exports included grey and Senegal parrots, two species of Agapornis lovebirds, and three species of Psittacula parakeets. Belgium claimed Cameroon, Senegal, Tanzania, India, Malaysia, and Zaire as countries of origin. Exports from Belgium also contained nine rose-ringed parakeets Psittacula krameri, listed as captive bred (Table 5).

Imports from Belgium included 87 Neotropical psittacines. Belgium listed Zaire as country of origin for 2 blue and yellow macaws Ara ararauna, and 5 green-winged macaws Ara chloroptera, and Peru as country of origin for 30 Jandaya conures Aratinga jandaya, a species endemic only to Brazil (Tables 4 and 6). Belgium also exported 50 peach-fronted conures Aratinga aurea, listing the common name as the golden-capped conure (App. A). This common name is associated with the species Aratinga auricapilla, found only in Brazil.

ITALY

The U.S. received one shipment of 34 parrots from Italy, which was neither declared as re-exported or captive bred. The three species imported included two Neotropical species, Ara nobilis and Amazona ochrocephala (Table 2). The third species is unknown as the scientific name was improperly listed.

NETHERLANDS

The U.S. imported 198 parrots, comprised of 15 Pacific species, from the Netherlands. None of these birds were declared re-exports or captive bred. Belgium also claimed the Netherlands as country of origin for four Pacific species including lesser sulphur-crested cockatoos and eclectus

SWEDEN

Sweden exported 4,992 psittacines to the U.S. including 11 Pacific, 2 Afro-Asian and 2 Neotropical species (Table 2). More than 90% of imports from Sweden were listed as re-exports and the remaining 10% were budgerigars Melopsittacus undulatus, which breed readily in captivity. On some import documents countries of origin were listed collectively without matching species to country (Table 4). These countries included West Germany, Ghana, Senegal, Guyana, Mexico, Paraguay, Singapore, and Indonesia.

The U.S. imported almost 4,900 Pacific psittacines from Sweden (Table 2). The majority were cockatiels Nymphicus hollandicus, and budgerigars, both of which were usually listed as originating in West Germany (Table 4). The other Pacific parrots exported by Sweden are all indigenous to Indonesia. Those declared as re-exports from Indonesia included eclectus parrots and sulphur-crested cockatoos, both of which are protected in Indonesia and banned from commercial export. Also two of the three species, the red lory Eos bornea, and the chattering lory Lorius garrulus, declared as originating in Singapore occur only in Indonesia (Table 6).

Sweden also re-exported grey parrots Psittacus erithacus, and Senegal parrots Poicephalus senegalus, scarlet macaws Ara macao, and yellow-crowned amazons Amazona ochrocephala (Table 4). The origins for the latter two species were Panama and El Salvador, respectively.

WEST GERMANY

The U.S. imported 188 Pacific psittacines, including 13 species, from West Germany (Table 2), none of which were listed as captive bred.

Psittacines which were declared as re-exports included 14 eclectus parrots and 20 sulphur-crested cockatoos, both of which were listed as originating in Indonesia even though they are banned from commercial export in that country. The only other declared re-export was one palm cockatoo Probosciger aterrimus, a species protected throughout its entire range in Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. Other imports from West Germany contained mostly species of the genera Polytelis and Platycercus.

UNITED KINGDOM

The U.K. exported 79 psittacines to the U.S., comprised of 12 species, almost all of which were Pacific parrots listed as captive bred (Tables 2 and 5). The U.K. was the sole exporter of the turquoise parrot Neophema pulchella, to the U.S.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED PSITTACINES IN TRADE

Eleven species imported during the nine month period are presently listed in either the I.U.C.N. Red Data Book (1978), CITES Appendices, and/or listed as "endangered" according to the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Table 7). Seven of these are Pacific species, 2 are New World species, and 2 are Afro-Asian species listed on CITES Appendix III from Ghana.

Pacific Species

Five of the Pacific species were exported only by European countries. All imports of the turquoise parrot Neophema pulchella, and the scarlet-chested parrot Neophema splendida, were declared captive born, and according to the I.U.C.N. Red Data Book, captive populations of both species are self-sustaining. On the other hand, no blue-bonnet parrots Psephotus haematogaster were listed as captive born, while only some individuals of the princess parrot Polytelis alexandrae and the red-fronted parrot Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae were declared bred in captivity.

Two additional Pacific psittacines imported were the palm cockatoo Probosciger aterrimus, and the blue-naped parrot Tanygnathus lucionensis both of which are listed on CITES Appendix II and highly prized by parrot fanciers.

New World Species

The New World psittacines imported included one blue-cheeked amazon Amazona (dufresniana) rhodocorytha listed as"endangered" on the U.S. Endangered Species list and on Appendix I of CITES, and 5 caninde macaws Ara caninde listed as "indeterminate" in the Red Data Book. It is possible that additional caninde macaws were imported; the caninde macaw closely resembles and is possibly a subspecies of the blue and yellow macaw Ara ararauna which sometimes enter the U.S. under the common name blue-fronted macaw (see Appendix A).

New CITES Proposals[1]

Proposals to amend the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora at the third meeting of the parties (February/March 1981) include the separate listing of 28 species of psittacines on either Appendix I or II (Appendix C). These proposed listings are based upon the scientific evaluation that these species are either endangered (Appendix I) or threatened (Appendix II). Data on the status of many of these species include population decline, habitat destruction, hunting, and the capture of wild parrots for the pet trade. Further, the listing of the entire order of Psittaciformes on Appendix II, except those already listed on the Appendices, is proposed in view of both the volume and species diversity of psittacines in international trade, and the subsequent problems of identifying individuals of those species listed on the Convention's Appendices and those that are nationally protected by their countries of origin.

Of the 28 psittacine species recently proposed, 12 species totaling almost 12,000 birds were imported into the U.S. during October 1979 to June 1980 (Table 8). During this period, four of these species, the Patagonian conure Cyanoliseus patagonus, blue and yellow macaw Ara ararauna, green-cheeked amazon Amazona viridigenalis, and the Mexican population of the yellow-crowned amazon Amazona ochrocephala, were imported to the U.S. in much greater quantities than reported in the proposal for listing (see Appendix C) which was based on incomplete U.S. import statistics from 1977 to 1979.

---

[1] The outcome of the New Delhi CITES meeting: The parties voted in favor of listing all non-endangered species of the order Psittaciformes on Appendix II. In addition, Amazona arausiaca, Amazona barbadensis, Amazona brasiliensis, and Rhynchopsitta terrisi were added to Appendix I (endangered) and Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni was transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I.

U.S. ENFORCEMENT OF IMPORTED PSITTACINES

During the nine month period, at least 1,300 psittacines were seized, detained, or refused entry into the U.S. by the Law Enforcement Division, FWS, for suspected wildlife violations. These violations included 1) smuggling, 2) importation of endangered species listed on the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, not having proper permits, 3) importation of species listed on CITES Appendices, not having proper export and/or import permits, 4) failure of the importer or broker to file an accurate 3-177 Declaration of Importation form, 5) shipment entered with no documentation or false documentation, and 6) Lacey Act violations. The Lacey Act, a U.S. law, restricts the import of wildlife taken or transported in violation of foreign laws. The difficulty of determining when shipments are unlawfully exported from foreign countries makes the enforcement of the Lacey Act virtually impossible; wildlife agents at designated ports are expected to know the ranges of the individual species, changes in foreign wildlife laws, and be aware of which documents, if any, provide evidence that the wildlife was legally obtained. Also, when importers claim that the parrot which is protected by its country of origin is captive bred, the Law Enforcement Division can usually only seize shipments under suspicion if they are able to determine the true origin of the birds.

U.S. QUARANTINE PROCEDURES

In an effort to control the spread of exotic Newcastle disease, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has required, since 1973, a 30 day quarantine period for all exotic and cage birds that have entered the country (Nilsson, 1976; Nilsson & Mack, 1980). Birds found free of this disease are then allowed entry, while infected birds are either destroyed or sent back to the exporting country. Should Newcastle disease be detected, the USDA imposes a restriction and will not issue additional bird import permits for three

months for birds originating in the country that exported the infected shipment. Shipments with outstanding permits, however, are allowed to enter at the importer's risk.

During October 1979 to June 1980, the USDA imposed ten restrictions affecting parrot export from seven countries (Appendix D). During this time outbreaks of Newcastle disease occured in birds which originated only from Central and South America. Two of these restrictions curbed imports of psittacines from Bolivia, a major supplier of parrots, particularly macaws, to the United States.

DISCUSSION

The information in this report should not be extrapolated to establish the level of trade for an entire year. Not only is there much variability in the number of psittacines and shipments arriving in a single month, but also some species imported were recorded from only one shipment. Many factors influence the timing and volume of shipments during the year, including the breeding season, particularly since young birds are in high demand.

Changing trends in the parrot trade to the U.S. can be ascertained. For instance, between 1968 and 1971, the average number of psittacines entering the country was less than 134,000[1] per year and represented 25% of all live bird imports (Banks, 1970; Banks & Clapp, 1972; Clapp and Banks, 1973a & b); in 1972, less than 55,000 parrots were imported because a psittacine import ban went into effect as a result of a massive outbreak of Newcastle disease on the West coast (Clapp, 1975). In comparison, from October 1979 to June 1980, more than 200,000 psittacines were imported accounting for over 45% of all live bird imports. Clearly the number of psittacines imported by the U.S. has increased, and possibly doubled over the last decade.

There has also been a change in the variety of parrot species being imported. Between 1968 and 1972, 44 species of psittacines were imported that were

1. Prior to 1969, all U.S. bird imports were not required to be declared by importers. Therefore the import figures for 1968 (80,592), 1969 (89,653) and 1970 (126,814) are probably artificially low, as even after declaration was mandated, all importers were probably not aware of this requirement. The import figure for 1971 was 235,935 psittacines.

not found in this 1979/1980 study. This shift in species composition is further exemplified; 40 other species were imported during the nine month period that were not imported between 1968 and 1972.

Trade routes can also differ over the years. From 1970 to 1972, more than 92% of total U.S. psittacine imports were from New World countries and almost 5% were from India. Imports from Peru accounted for about half of New World imports. Other major exporting countries between 1970 and 1972 were Paraguay, Mexico, and Colombia. Today, the largest exporters to the U.S. are Tanzania, Mexico, Peru, Guyana, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Senegal, South Africa, and Uruguay; the latter six countries did not export any psittacines to the U.S. between 1970 and 1972. Also, during this nine month period, only 47% of all psittacines came from the New World, and no parrots were imported from India.

While this study illustrates psittacine trade routes to the U.S., these do not appear to be the same for all other consumer countries. For instance, in 1976, Japan imported over 344,000 psittacines of which large numbers came from Hong Kong (137,000), Thailand (44,000), Taiwan (26,000), and the Netherlands (14,000) (Anon, 1978). In comparison, between 1970 and 1972, the U.S. received a total of 39 psittacines from these countries combined, and during this study, only small numbers of parrots were exported from these countries to the U.S. (Table 2).

Many factors undoubtedly affect the quantity, species composition, and trade routes of psittacines imported by the U.S. Variables probably responsible for the differences in imports from 1968 to 1972 and this nine month period study include consumer demand, species availability, the adoption of export quotas, the protection of certain species by national and international laws including CITES, and national export restrictions. In addition, many parrots are no longer being shipped by source countries, i.e., there are now more re-exports, and there is also an increase in the number of parrots declared as "captive bred". Further, since 1973, the USDA's policies to control the spread of exotic Newcastle disease have no doubt influenced parrot importations and are possibly a significant limiting factor on the number of New World psittacines imported into the U.S. during this nine month period.

It appears that the sheer volume of the parrot trade, and the number of species and countries involved necessitates international cooperation in monitoring the trade of psittacines if the various species are to be preserved and enjoyed.

ADDENDUM

After this manuscript was submitted and approved for publication, the authors learned that during the nine month study period additional shipments of live birds had entered the U.S., but these import documents were not forwarded to us in time. However, these forms were analyzed and the following additional data should be noted:

1. An additional 48,609 live birds were imported of which 13,254(27%) were psittacines. The majority of these shipments (all but 1064 psittacines) entered through the port of Los Angeles. Therefore, we would like to rectify our original total estimate of 201,696 to 214,950 psittacines. These imported parrots comprised approximately 44% of the total live bird imports (490,844) for the nine month study period.

2. The 13,254 psittacines were comprised of 8,085 Pacific, 1,653 Afro-Asian, and 3,516 New World parrots.

3. Over 93%(7,551) of the Pacific psittacines were cockatiels Nymphicus hollandicus, exported from South Africa. Other countries exporting Pacific species were Belgium and West Germany. No new species, nor additional species for a given country of origin were noted. West Germany, however, listed as "captive bred" 22 parrots including Eclectus parrots Eclectus roratus, Galahs Eolophus roseicapillus, and Red-capped parrots Purpureicephalus spurius.

4. More than 1,300 of the Afro-Asian species were African grey parrots Psittacus erithacus exported by Cameroon, making Cameroon and not Ghana (see regional synopsis) the largest exporter of African grey parrots to the U.S. during the nine month period. One additional Afro-Asian species was imported, the Madagascan lovebird Agapornis cana, of which 210 were received from Belgium as "captive bred". Other countries exporting Afro-Asian species included South Africa and Namibia. The latter country (not listed in Table 2) exported 21 Peach-faced lovebirds Agapornis roseicollis to the U.S.

5. The additional New World psittacines received were exported by Argentina, Bolivia, Guyana, South Africa, and Trinidad. No new species were recorded, but Argentina exported 600 Blue-fronted amazons Amazona aestiva, a species we had not previously recorded as being imported from that country. The additional 660 Brotogeris versicolorus imported from Argentina, and the 55 Aratinga solstitialis and 4 Pyrrhura picta received from Guyana, approxiamtely double the quantities of these species exported into the U.S. from these countries (see Table 2).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report could not have been produced without the generous cooperation of the Law Enforcement Division, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, who provided TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) with the import documents under a Freedom of Information Act request. We gratefully acknowledge Mr. Dave McMullen of the Law Enforcement Division for his knowledge of and useful comments on the bird trade.

Nancy Wells and Laura Grady helped type the manuscript and proofread the tables and Nancy Roeper and Ginette Hemley edited the text; to these bleary-eyed creatures, a hearty thanks.

Finally, a special thanks to Tim Inskipp of the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit who carefully reviewed the manuscript.

REFERENCES

Anon. 1978. Reference materials of the Symposium on the Washington Convention, unpublished manuscript, prepared by the Wild Bird Society of Japan, May 16, 1978.

_____. 1980a. TRAFFIC(U.S.A.)'s comments regarding the U.S. government position to list all psittacines on Appendix II of CITES, submitted to Dr. Richard Jachowski, Director, Office of the Scientific Authority, August 14, 1980.

_____. 1980b. Wildlife Newsletter, Land and Natural Resource Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1980.

_____. 1980c. Proposal to list all psittacines (excluding Melopsittacus undulatus) on Appendix II of the Convention, submitted by the U.K. government to the CITES Secretariat on behalf of the government of Belize, November 1980.

Banks, Richard C. 1970. Birds Imported into the United States in 1968. Special Scientific Report -Wildlife No. 136, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Department of Interior (USDI), 64 pp.

_____, and Roger B. Clapp. 1972. Birds Imported into the United States in 1969. Special Scientific Report - Wildlife No. 148, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, FWS, USDI, 99 pp.

Bates, Henry J., and Robert L. Busenbark. 1978. Parrots and Related Birds. T.F.H. Publications, Inc., New Jersey, 543 pp.

Clapp, Roger B. 1975. Birds Imported into the United States in 1972. Special Scientific Report - Wildlife No. 193, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, FWS, USDI, 81 pp.

_____, and Richard C. Banks. 1973a. Birds Imported into the United States in 1970. Special Scientific Report - Wildlife No. 164, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, FWS, USDI, 102 pp.

_____, and Richard C. Banks. 1973b. Birds Imported into the United States in 1971. Special Scientific Report - Wildlife No. 170, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, FWS, USDI, 99 pp.

Clements, James F. 1978. Birds of the World: a Check List. The Two Continents Publishing Group, Ltd., New York, 532 pp.

ffrench, Richard. 1976. A Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago. Harrowood Book, Valley Forge, Pa., 470 pp.

Forshaw, Joseph M. 1978.. Parrots of the World. 2nd Edition. Eastview Publications, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Inskipp, Tim. 1979. Indonesian trade in cockatoos. TRAFFIC(International) Bulletin, Vol. 1, Nos. 8 & 9.

I.U.C.N. Red Data Book--AVES. 1978/79. Second revised edition, compiled by Warren B. King on behalf of the Species Survival Commission of the I.U.C.N.

Nilsson, Greta. 1976. The Bird Business, a Study of the Importation of Birds into the United States, sponsored by the Animal Welfare Institute, Humane Society of the U.S., and the World Wildlife Fund-U.S., Washington,D.C., 82 pp.

_____, and David Mack. 1980. Macaws: Traded to Extinction? TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) Special Report No. 2, Washington, D.C., 136 pp.

FIGURE 1

NUMBER OF PSITTACINES ENTERING THE UNITED STATES AT DESIGNATED PORTS OF ENTRY
(October 1979 - June 1980)

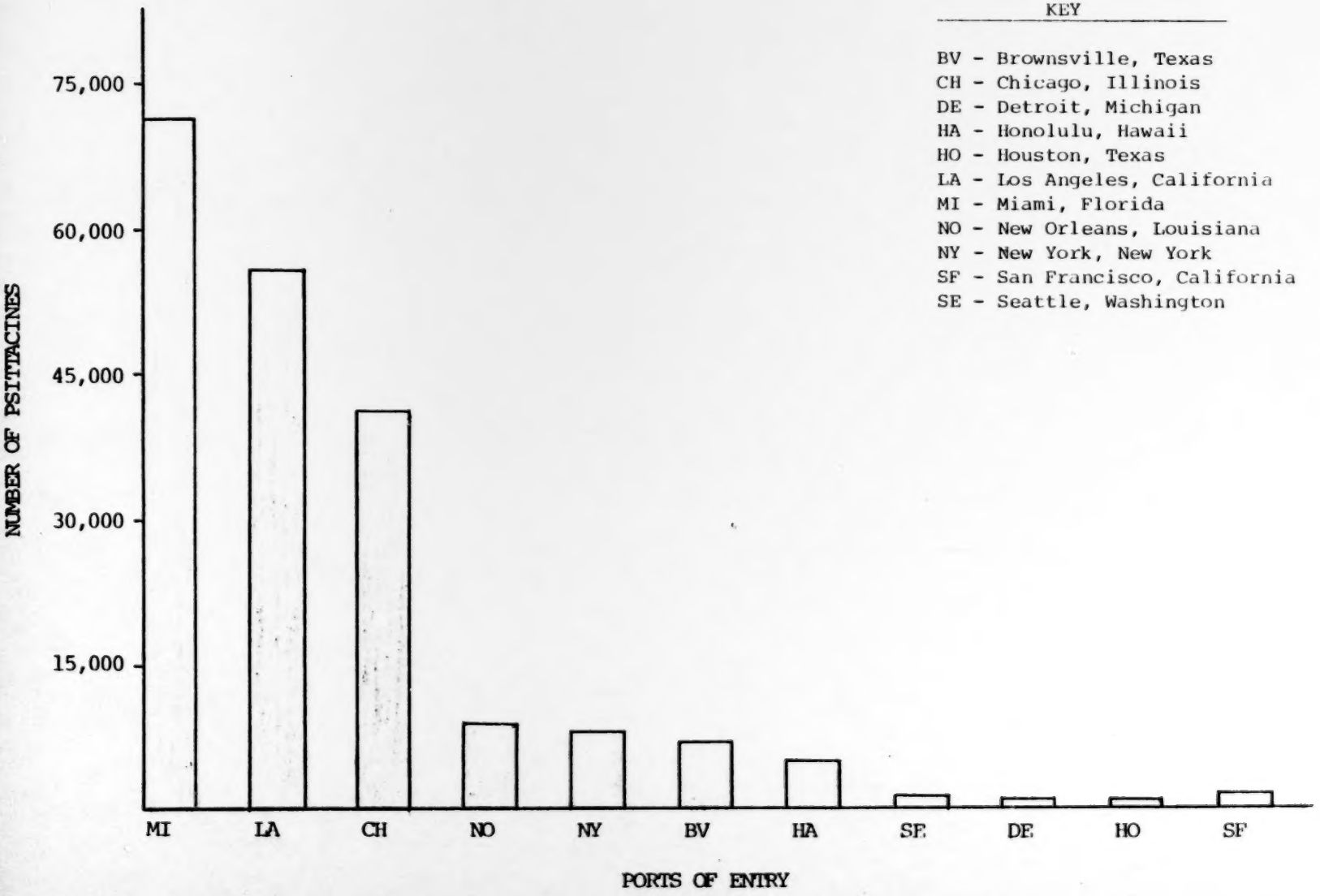

FIGURE 2

PERCENT OF PSITTACINES ENTERING EACH DESIGNATED PORT OF ENTRY
FROM THE MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

(October 1979 - June 1980)

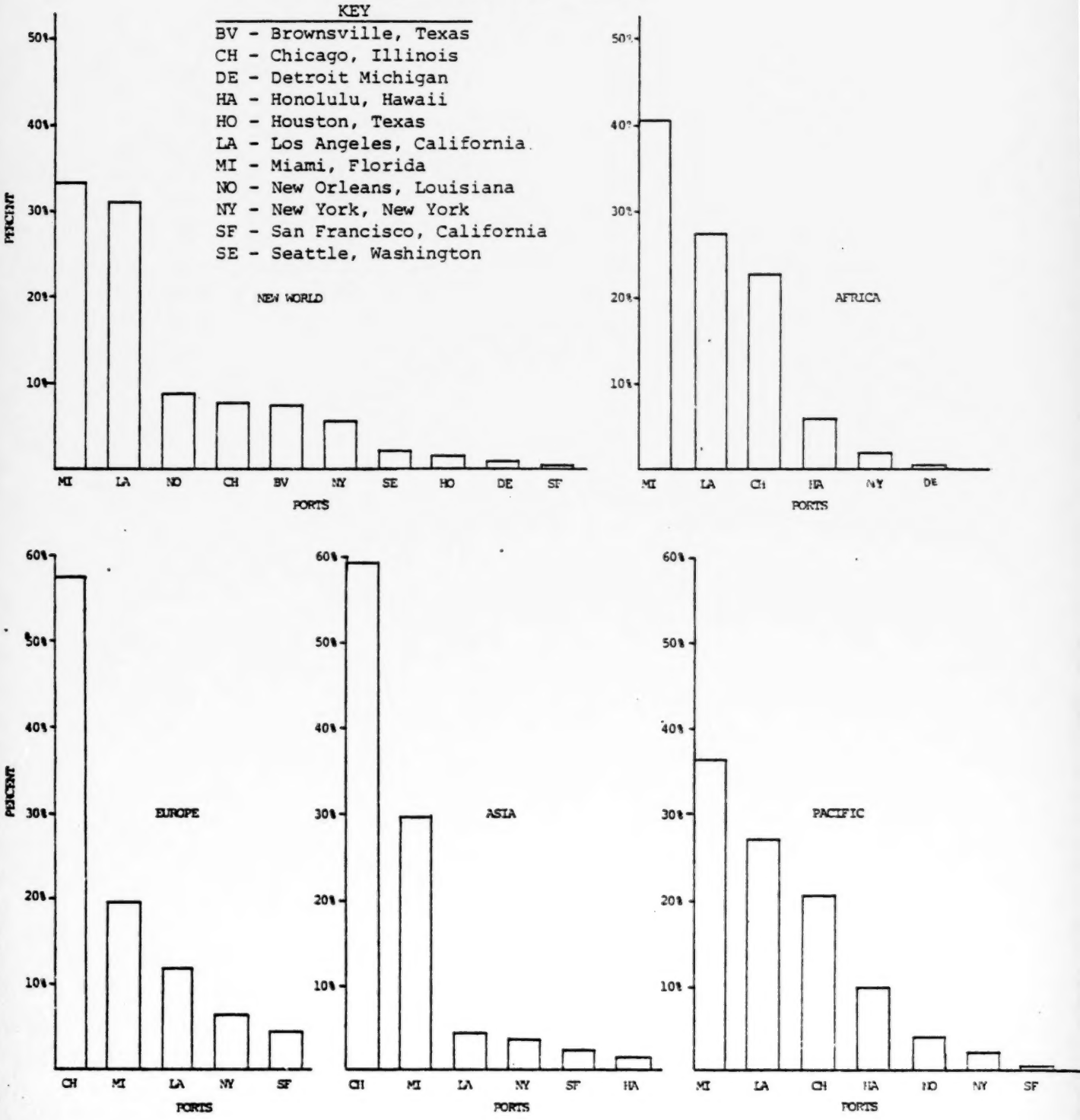

FIGURE 3

NUMBER OF PSITTACINES IMPORTED INTO THE U.S. BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION
(October 1979 - June 1980)

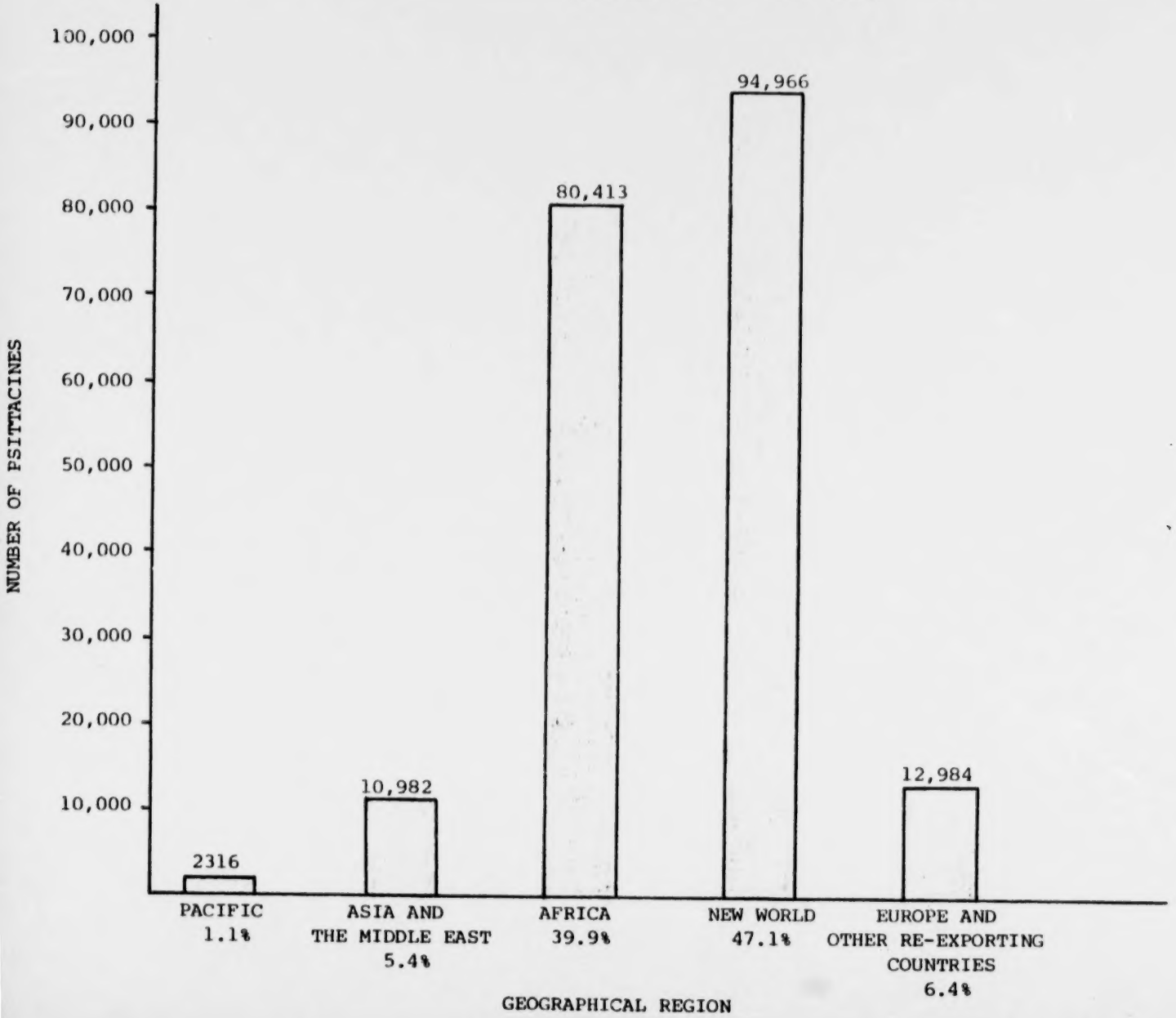

Table 1

ORIGINS OF LIVE BIRD IMPORTS
INTO THE U.S.

(October 1979-June 1980)

DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN[1]	PSITTACINES	ALL BIRDS[2] (incl. psittacines)	
ASIA-MIDDLE EAST			
China	8066	21,634	
Hong Kong	16	78	
India	94	94	
Japan	61	906	
Korea	1	1	
Malaysia	486	10,016	
Pakistan	1	1	
Saudi Arabia	1	1	
Singapore	202	774	
Taiwan	451	11,519	
Thailand	55	1,295	
Total	9,434	46,319	20.4% psittacines
PACIFIC			
Australia	180	235	
Indonesia	4,325	5,285	
Palau	1	1	
Papua New Guinea	4	4	
Philippines	71	74	
Solomon Islands	59	59	
Total	4,640	5,658	82.0% psittacines
AFRICA			
Botswana	0	11	
Cameroon	2,061	2,751	
Ghana	2,669	2,669	
Liberia	0	6,701	
Namibia	0	20	
Nigeria	13	13	
Senegal	9,064	160,260	
South Africa	48,266	68,889	
Tanzania	20,312	25,463	
Zaire	303	313	
Zimbabwe	113	3,829	
Total	82,801	270,919	30.6% psittacines

(cont.)

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

Table 1
(cont.)

DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN[1]	PSITTACINES	ALL BIRDS[2] (incl. psittacines)	
NEW WORLD			
Argentina	10,988	11,333	
Bolivia	15,022	15,094	
Brazil	1	1	
Ecuador	1	65	
El Salvador	196	196	
Guatemala	2,040	2,040	
Guyana	10,193	10,193	
Honduras	1,339	1,339	
Mexico	22,226	22,262	
Panama	467	481	
Paraguay	592	611	
Peru	14,162	14,258	
Suriname	434	434	
Trinidad	1,377	1,377	
Uruguay	16,000	16,000	
Venezuela	7	7	
Total	95,045	95,691	99.3% psittacines
EUROPE & CANADA			
Belgium	4,439	12,950	
Canada	5	2,545	
Greece	0	2	
Italy	43	44	
Netherlands	250	448	
Norway	1	1	
Spain	1	1	
Sweden	460	460	
United Kingdom	81	1,307	
USSR	0	12	
West Germany	4,153	5,511	
Total	9,433	23,281	40.5% psittacines
UNKNOWN	343	367	
TOTAL OF ALL COUNTRIES	201,696	442,235	45.6% psittacines

[1] This table does not list re-exporting countries unless no country of origin is given.

[2] Does not include domestic, chickens, turkeys, or ducks.

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT
(October 1979-June 1980)

IFIC PSITTACINES	AUSTRALIA	INDONESIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PHILIPPINES	SOLOMON ISLANDS	ARGENTINA	BELGIUM	CHINA	HONG KONG	JAPAN	KOREA	MEXICO	NETHERLANDS	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA	SWEDEN	TAIWAN	THAILAND	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	ZIMBABWE (Rhodesia)	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
LCOPSITTA ATRA ck Lory		11																					11
LCOPSITTA DUIVENBODEI venbode's Lory		10																					10
BORNEA Lory														10		63							73
UDIUS FUSCATA ky Lory		50												20		14							84
CHOGLOSSUS HAEMATODUS nbow Lory		30														72							102
CHOGLOSSUS CHLOROLEPIDOTUS ly-breasted Lorikeet															1								1
IUS LORY ck-capped Lory				1										15		8							24
IUS GARRULUS ttering Lory		100														15							115
RMOSYNA PULCHELLA ry Lorikeet														10									10
BOSCIGER ATERRIMUS n Cockatoo				11														16		1			28
OPHUS ROSEICAPILLUS ah	15													5						8		2	30
ATUA LEADBEATERI or Mitchell's Cockatoo																						2	2
ATUA SULPHUREA ser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	1	246					3							801		62	20	20	2			1	1166
ATUA GALERITA phur-crested Cockatoo	22		1	2			1		1	1	1			255		136			2	20		3	445
ATUA OPHTHALMICA e-eyed Cockatoo											1								2				3
ATUA MOLUCCENSIS mon-crested Cockatoo		777		11			8							682		35	88	7					1608
ATUA ALBA te Cockatoo		548		17										269			20						854
ATUA HAEMATUROPYGIA -vented Cockatoo				50																		3	53

(cont.)

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT
(October 1979-June 1980)

	AUSTRALIA	INDONESIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PHILIPPINES	SOLOMON ISLANDS	ARGENTINA	BELGIUM	CHINA	HONG KONG	JAPAN	KOREA	MEXICO	NETHERLANDS	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA	SWEDEN	TAIWAN	THAILAND	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	ZIMBABWE (Rhodesia)	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
CACATUA GOFFINI Goffin's Cockatoo		55												3									58
CACATUA SANGUINEA Little Corella		8																					8
CACATUA DUCORPS Ducorp's Cockatoo					10																		10
NYMPHICUS HOLLANDICUS Cockatiel	1						650								45,105	3960						1	49,717
CACATUA SP. Cockatoos		1		1						1							1					4	8
PSITTACULIROSTRIS DESMARESTII Desmarest's Fig Parrot		53												2									55
PSITTACULIROSTRIS EDWARDSII Edward's Fig Parrot		20												9									29
TANYGNATHUS MEGALORYNCHOS Great-billed Parrot		4												6								1	11
TANYGNATHUS LUCIONENSIS Blue-naped Parrot				1																			1
TANYGNATHUS SUMATRANUS Muller's Parrot		6																					6
ECLECTUS RORATUS Eclectus Parrot			2	4	49		17							212	2	12	30	32		14			374
PSITTRICHAS FULGIDUS Pesquet's Parrot			1															2					3
ALISTERUS CHLOROPTERUS Green-winged King Parrot		16												4									20
ALISTERUS AMBOINENSIS Amboina King Parrot		10		38										10									48
APROSMICTUS ERYTHROPTERUS Red-winged Parrot							5							10						2			17
POLYTELIS SWAINSONII Superb Parrot							36						7							26			69
POLYTELIS ANTHOPEPLUS Regent Parrot							94						6						10	4			114
POLYTELIS ALEXANDRAE Princess Parrot							200												6	42			248

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

(cont.)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT
(October 1979-June 1980)

	AUSTRALIA	INDONESIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PHILIPPINES	SOLOMON ISLANDS	ARGENTINA	BELGIUM	CHINA	HONG KONG	JAPAN	KOREA	MEXICO	NETHERLANDS	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA	SWEDEN	TAIWAN	THAILAND	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	ZIMBABWE (Rhodesia)	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
PURPUREICEPHALUS SPURIUS Red-capped Parrot							36						2							20			58
BARNARDIUS BARNARDI Mallee Ringneck Parrot							17						6										23
BARNARDIUS ZONARIUS Port Lincoln Parrot							20						13										33
PLATYCERCUS CALEDONICUS Green Rosella							6								17								23
PLATYCERCUS ELEGANS Crimson Rosella							145						15							14			174
PLATYCERCUS FLAVEOLUS Yellow Rosella							11						6										17
PLATYCERCUS ADELAIDAE Adelaide Rosella							36						1										37
PLATYCERCUS EXIMIUS Eastern Rosella							576					1	28		276					24			905
PLATYCERCUS ADSCITUS Pale-headed Rosella							309						28		35				15				387
PLATYCERCUS ICTEROTIS Western Rosella							324						17		27				5	10	12		395
PLATYCERCUS SP.							156																156
PSEPHOTUS HAEMATONOTUS Red-rumped Parrot							1026						20		608								1654
PSEPHOTUS VARIUS Mulga Parrot							48						17		4								69
PSEPHOTUS HAEMATOGASTER Blue-bonnet							6																6
PSEPHOTUS SP.							60								79								139
CYANORAMPHUS NOVAEZELANDIAE Red-fronted Parakeet							60												3				63
CYANORAMPHUS AURICEPS Yellow-fronted Parakeet							83																83
NEOPHEMA BOURKII Bourke's Parrot							127						26		166					3			322

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

(cont.)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT
(October 1979-June 1980)

	AUSTRALIA	INDONESIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PHILIPPINES	SOLOMON ISLANDS	ARGENTINA	BELGIUM	CHINA	HONG KONG	JAPAN	KOREA	MEXICO	NETHERLANDS	SINGAPORE	SOUTH AFRICA	SWEDEN	TAIWAN	THAILAND	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	ZIMBABWE (Rhodesia)	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
NEOPHEMA CHRYSOSTOMA Blue-winged Parrot							12																12
NEOPHEMA ELEGANS Elegant Parrot							42								22				15				79
NEOPHEMA PULCHELLA Turquoise Parrot																			17				17
NEOPHEMA SPLENDIDA Scarlet-chested Parrot							29																29
LATHAMUS DISCOLOR Swift Parrot													6										6
MELOPSITTACUS UNDULATUS Budgerigar	1					550	64	8050								500	200		1			2	9368
TOTAL	40	1945	4	126	59	550	4207	8050	1	2	2	1	198	2323	46,342	4877	369	77	78	188	12	19	69,470

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports.
Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

(cont.)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT
(October 1979-June 1980)

RO-ASIAN PSITTACINES	CAMEROON	CHINA	GHANA	NIGERIA	PAKISTAN	SENEGAL	SOUTH AFRICA	TANZANIA	ZAIRE	ZIMBABWE (Rhodesia)	AUSTRALIA	BELGIUM	JAPAN	MEXICO	SWEDEN	TAIWAN	UNITED KINGDOM	VENEZUELA	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
ITTACUS ERITHACUS ey Parrot	1885		2624	13			163		2		1	481		3	20		1	2	4	5199
ICEPHALUS GULIELMI rdine's Parrot			45																	45
ICEPHALUS SENEGALUS negal Parrot						6375						350			41					6766
ICEPHALUS MEYERI yer's Parrot								409												409
ICEPHALUS SP.								51												51
APORNIS PULLARIA d-faced Lovebird							24													24
APORNIS ROSEICOLLIS ach-faced Lovebird							42			101	139					40				322
APORNIS FISCHERI scher's Lovebird							421	8350				391	60			40				9262
APORNIS PERSONATA sked Lovebird							42	6053				410								6505
APORNIS LILIANAE asa Lovebird							1													1
APORNIS NIGRIGENIS ack-cheeked Lovebird							60													60
APORNIS SP.								4350				800								5150
ITTACULA EUPATRIA exandrine Parakeet							76					43								119
ITTACULA KRAMERI se-ringed Parakeet						1026	770					479								2275
ITTACULA CYANOCEPHALA lum-headed Parakeet							32													32
ITTACULA ROSEATA lossum-headed Parakeet												56								56
ITTACULA DERBIANA rbyan Parakeet		16																		16
ITTACULA ALEXANDRI oustached Parakeet					1	850	25													876
TAL	1885	16	2669	13	1	8251	1656	19,213	2	101	140	3010	60	3	61	80	1	2	4	37,168

(cont.)

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(October 1979-June 1980)

NEW WORLD PSITTACINES	ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	GUYANA	HONDURAS	MEXICO	PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	SURINAME	TRINIDAD	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA	BELGIUM	ITALY	PHILIPPINES	SOUTH AFRICA	SWEDEN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
ANODORHYNCHUS HYACINTHINUS Hyacinth Macaw										14												14
ARA ARARAUNA Blue and Yellow Macaw		1209		7	50	1075				162	2		125			2					3	2635
ARA CANINDE Caninde Macaw		5																				5
ARA MILITARIS Military Macaw		1			9			4														14
ARA MACAO Scarlet Macaw		278		1	20		4	1		3	2				1					14		324
ARA CHLOROPTERA Green-winged Macaw		186				189				18						5		1			1	400
ARA RUBROGENYS Red-fronted Macaw		104																				104
ARA AURICOLLIS Yellow-collared Macaw		781				10																791
ARA SEVERA Chestnut-fronted Macaw		853							51												1	905
ARA MANILATA Red-bellied Macaw						2													40			42
ARA NOBILIS Red-shouldered Macaw		336				208											5					549
ARA SP.		5			18	101		1	230													355
APATINGA ACUTICAUDATA Blue-crowned conure	216	786						2														1004
ARATINGA HOLOCHLORA Green conure		115						212														327
ARATINGA WAGLERI Red-fronted Conure	44							1														45
ARATINGA MITRATA Mitred Conure		2400									1100								7			3507
ARATINGA ERYTHROGENYS Red-masked Conure											1582											1582
ARATINGA LEUCOPHTHALMUS White-eyed Conure	120	99			10						500								1			969

(cont.)

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT
(October 1979-June 1980)

	ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	GUYANA	HONDURAS	MEXICO	PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	SURINAME	TRINIDAD	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA	BELGIUM	ITALY	PHILIPPINES	SOUTH AFRICA	SWEDEN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
ARATINGA AURICAPILLA Golden-capped Conure		17								50												67
ARATINGA JANDAYA Jandaya Conure	30									325						30			2			387
ARATINGA SOLSTITIALIS Sun Conure						65													4			69
ARATINGA WEDDELLII Dusky-headed Conure		2026																				2026
ARATINGA CANICULARIS Orange-fronted Conure				2			4	10,043														10,049
ARATINGA PERTINAX Brown-throated Conure						310						125										435
ARATINGA CACTORUM Cactus Conure		27																				27
ARATINGA AUREA Peach-fronted Conure		94														50			40			184
JANDAYUS NENDAY Nanday Conure	7730																					7730
CYANOLISEUS PATAGONUS Patagonian Conure	930	500																				1430
PYRRHURA FRONTALIS Maroon-bellied Conure	520																					520
PYRRHURA MOLINAE Green-cheeked Conure		46																				46
PYRRHURA PICTA Painted Conure						3						13										16
PYRRHURA MELANURA Maroon-tailed Conure	50																					50
MISC. Conures		29			12																	41
MYIOPSITTA MONACHUS Monk Parakeet		19			5									16,000					28			16,052
BOLBORHYNCHUS AYMARA Sierra Parakeet	50	60																				110
BOLBORHYNCHUS AURIFRONS Mountain Parakeet	35										300											335

(cont.)

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT
(October 1979-June 1980)

	ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	GUYANA	HONDURAS	MEXICO	PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	SURINAME	TRINIDAD	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA	BELGIUM	ITALY	PHILIPPINES	SOUTH AFRICA	SWEDEN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
FORPUS CYANOPYGIUS Mexican Parrotlet								500														500
FORPUS PASSERINUS Green-rumped Parrotlet	53	120				23						110	250									556
BROTOGERIS VERSICOLORUS Canary-winged Parakeet	660	739									3070	42							100			4611
BROTOGERIS PYRRHOPTERUS Grey-cheeked Parakeet											7576											7576
BROTOGERIS JUGULARIS Orange-chinned Parakeet		2																				2
BROTOGERIS CHRYSOPTERUS Golden-winged Parakeet						210																210
PIONITES MELANOCEPHALA Black-headed Caique						351						74										425
PIONITES LEUCOGASTER White-bellied Caique		8																				8
PIONOPSITTA PYRILIA Saffron-headed Parrot		56																				56
PIONUS MENSTRUUS Blue-headed Parrot		373				106		2				63										544
PIONUS MAXIMILIANI Scaly-headed Parrot		305																				305
PIONUS TUMULTUOSUS Plum-crowned Parrot		33																				33
PIONUS SENILIS White Capped Parrot					134		8															142
PIONUS FUSCUS Dusky Parrot		2																				2
AMAZONA ALBIFRONS White-fronted Amazon				2	68		123	2183														2376
AMAZONA XANTHOLORA Yellow-lored Amazon								60														60
AMAZONA TUCUMANA Tucuman Amazon		15																				15
AMAZONA VIRIDIGENALIS Green-cheeked Amazon								3279														3279

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June1980 from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

(cont.)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 2

U.S. IMPORTS OF PSITTACINE SPECIES BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT
(October 1979-June 1980)

	ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	GUYANA	HONDURAS	MEXICO	PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	SURINAME	TRINIDAD	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA	BELGIUM	ITALY	PHILIPPINES	SOUTH AFRICA	SWEDEN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
AMAZONA FINSCHI Lilac-crowned Amazon								2224														2224
AMAZONA AUTUMNALIS Red-lored Amazon				8	982		530	758	172												1	2451
AMAZONA DUFRESNIANA Blue-cheeked Amazon			1																			1
AMAZONA AESTIVA Blue-fronted Amazon		3211								20												3231
AMAZONA OCHROCEPHALA Yellow-crowned Amazon				46	315	711	401	2716					1000		2		4			40	2	5237
AMAZONA AMAZONICA Orange-winged Amazon		12				5499		1					2						30			5544
AMAZONA FARINOSA Mealy Amazon		5			417	1090	269															1781
AMAZONA SP.				90				1							4							95
DEROPTYUS ACCIPITRINUS Hawk-headed Parrot						1						7										8
TOTAL	10,430	14,857	1	156	2040	10,193	1339	21,988	453	592	14,132	434	1377	16,000	7	87	9	1	252	54	8	94,418

	BELGIUM	BOLIVIA	CANADA	ECUADOR	ITALY	MALAYSIA	MEXICO	PALAU	SAUDI ARABIA	SOUTH AFRICA	SPAIN	UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN SPECIES	186	165	1	1	25	1	238	1	1	16	1	4

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports.
Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 3
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PSITTACINES
DECLARED RE-EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES

RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY	TOTAL PSITTACINE EXPORTS TO THE U.S.	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NO. OF BIRDS STATED TO HAVE COME FROM THAT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	% OF RE-EXPORTS OF TOTAL EXPORTS TO THE U.S.
BELGIUM	7490	CAMEROON	176	2.35%
		INDIA	94	1.26%
		MALAYSIA	486	6.49%
		NETHERLANDS	55	.73%
		PERU	30	.40%
		SENEGAL	813	10.85%
		TANZANIA	1099	14.67%
		ZAIRE	301	4.02%
TOTAL			3054	40.77%
SWEDEN	4992	EL SALVADOR	40	.80%
		INDONESIA	146	2.92%
		PANAMA	14	.28%
		SINGAPORE	75	1.50%
		WEST GERMANY	4000	80.13%
		*	257	5.15%
TOTAL			4532	90.78
WEST GERMANY	188	INDONESIA	34	18.09%
		THAILAND	1	.53%
TOTAL			35	18.62%
PHILIPPINES	127	HONG KONG	15	11.81%
		INDONESIA	1	.79%
		SINGAPORE	2	1.57%
		TAIWAN	2	1.57%
		THAILAND	36	28.35%
TOTAL			56	44.09%
SINGAPORE	2323	INDONESIA	2198	94.62%
THAILAND	77	+	59	76.62%
JAPAN	62	INDONESIA	1	1.61%
KOREA	2	JAPAN	1	50.00%
TOTAL	15, 261		9936	

* Sweden re-exports several species of psittacines per shipment and usually lists countries of origin collectively, without matching countries to species.

\+ Importer refused to declare country of origin for all birds in this shipment. Shipment was seized.

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS

TABLE 4

PSITTACINES DECLARED "RE-EXPORTED" TO THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER 1979 TO JUNE 1980

SPECIES	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
PACIFIC PSITTACINES			
Eos bornea	10	Singapore	Indonesia
	25	Sweden	Singapore
	38	Sweden	*
Pseudeos fuscata	20	Singapore	Indonesia
	14	Sweden	*
Trichoglossus haematodus	35	Sweden	Singapore
	37	Sweden	*
Lorius lory	15	Singapore	Indonesia
	8	Sweden	*
Lorius garrulus	15	Sweden	Singapore
Charmosyna pulchella	10	Singapore	Indonesia
Probosciger aterrimus	16	Thailand	+
	8	Philippines	Thailand
	1	West Germany	Thailand
Eolophus roseicapillus	5	Singapore	Indonesia
Cacatua sulphurea	735	Singapore	Indonesia
	2	Sweden	Indonesia
	60	Sweden	*
	20	Thailand	+
	3	Belgium	Netherlands
Cacatua galerita	1	Philippines	Singapore
	255	Singapore	Indonesia
	119	Sweden	Indonesia
	17	Sweden	*
	20	West Germany	Indonesia
Cacatua ophthalmica	1	Korea	Japan
Cacatua moluccensis	4	Belgium	Malaysia
	4	Belgium	Zaire
	2	Philippines	Taiwan
	672	Singapore	Indonesia
	15	Sweden	Indonesia
	20	Sweden	*
	1	Thailand	+
Cacatua alba	15	Philippines	Hong Kong
	269	Singapore	Indonesia
Cacatua sp.	1	Japan	Indonesia

(cont.)

TABLE 4

SPECIES	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
Nymphicus hollandicus	30	Belgium	Netherlands
	3500	Sweden	West Germany
Psittaculirostris desmarestii	2	Singapore	Indonesia
Psittaculirostris edwardsii	9	Singapore	Indonesia
Eclectus roratus	2	Belgium	Malaysia
	5	Belgium	Netherlands
	10	Belgium	Zaire
	1	Philippines	Indonesia
	172	Singapore	Indonesia
	10	Sweden	Indonesia
	2	Sweden	*
	20	Thailand	+
	14	West Germany	Indonesia
Psittrichas fulgidus	2	Thailand	+
Alisterus chloropterus	4	Singapore	Indonesia
Alisterus amboinensis	28	Philippines	Thailand
	10	Singapore	Indonesia
Aprosmictuserythropterus	10	Singapore	Indonesia
Platycercus eximius	1	Mexico	Norway
Melopsittacus undulatus	14	Belgium	Netherlands
	500	Sweden	West Germany
AFRO-ASIAN PSITTACINES			
Psittacus erithacus	176	Belgium	Cameroon
	280	Belgium	Zaire
	2	Mexico	England
	20	Sweden	*
Poicephalus senegalus	350	Belgium	Senegal
	41	Sweden	*
Agapornis fischeri	240	Belgium	Malaysia
	150	Belgium	Tanzania
Agapornis personata	240	Belgium	Malaysia
	149	Belgium	Tanzania
Agapornis spp.	800	Belgium	Tanzania
Psittacula eupatria	38	Belgium	India
Psittacula krameri	463	Belgium	Senegal
Psittacula roseata	56	Belgium	India

(cont.)

TABLE 4

SPECIES	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
NEW WORLD PSITTACINES			
Ara ararauna	2	Belgium	Zaire
Ara macao	14	Sweden	Panama
Ara chloroptera	5	Belgium	Zaire
	1	Philippines	Singapore
Aratinga jandaya	30	Belgium	Peru
Amazona ochrocephala	40	Sweden	El Salvador
TOTAL	9936		

* Sweden re-exports several species of psittacines per shipment and usually lists countries or origin collectively, without matching countries to species.

\+ Importer refused to declare country of origin for all birds in this shipment. Shipment was seized.

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

TABLE 5

PSITTACINES DECLARED "CAPTIVE BRED"
IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER 1979 TO JUNE 1980

SPECIES	COUNTRY OF EXPORT	QUANTITY CAPTIVE BRED	QUANTITY CAPTIVE BRED[1] OR RE-EXPORTED
PACIFIC PSITTACINES			
Eos bornea	Singapore[2]	10	0
Pseudeos fuscata	Singapore[2]	20	0
Lorius lory	Singapore[2]	15	0
Charmosyna pulchella	Singapore[2]	10	0
Eolophus roseicapillus	Singapore[2]	5	0
Cacatua sulpurea	United Kingdom	2	0
Cacatua galerita	United Kingdom	2	0
Cacatua ophthalmica	United Kingdom	2	0
Eclectus roratus	South Africa	2	0
Nymphicus hollandicus	Belgium	500	0
	South Africa	6409	8496
Polytelis swainsonii	Belgium	16	10
Polytelis anthopeplus	Belgium	60	28
	United Kingdom	10	0
Polytelis alexandrae	Belgium	164	36
	United Kingdom	6	0
Purpureicephalus spurius	Belgium	16	0
Barnardius barnardi	Belgium	9	0
Barnardius zonarius	Belgium	8	0
Platycercus caledonicus	Belgium	6	0
Platycercus elegans	Belgium	62	36
Platycercus adelaidae	Belgium	11	22
Platycercus eximius	Belgium	356	120
	South Africa	0	152
Platycercus adscitus	Belgium	208	44
	United Kingdom	15	0
	South Africa	0	3
Platycercus icterotis	Belgium	218	60
	United Kingdom	5	0
	South Africa	0	26
Psephotus haematonotus	Belgium	266	250
	South Africa	171	95
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae	Belgium	20	0
	United Kingdom	3	0

(cont.)

TABLE 5

SPECIES	COUNTRY OF EXPORT	QUANTITY CAPTIVE BRED	QUANTITY CAPTIVE BRED OR RE-EXPORTED[1]
Cyanoramphus auriceps	Belgium	0	83
Neophema bourkii	Belgium	56	20
	South Africa	40	0
Neophema chrysostoma	Belgium	2	10
Neophema elegans	United Kingdom	15	0
	South Africa	20	0
Neophema pulchella	United Kingdom	17	0
Neophema splendida	Belgium	29	0
Melopsittacus undulatus	Mainland China	6050	0
AFRO-ASIAN PSITTACINES			
Agapornis nigrigenis	South Africa	0	60
Psittacula krameri	Belgium	9	0
	South Africa	54	66
Psittacula alexandri	South Africa	0	5
NEW WORLD PSITTACINES			
Aratinga aurea	South Africa	0	18
Myiopsitta monachus	South Africa	0	4
Brotogeris versicolurus	South Africa	0	100
TOTAL		14,899	9,744

[1]Several shipments of birds imported from Belgium and South Africa are listed as having been captive bred or maintained in the country for a minimum of 90 or 120 days prior to export.

[2]Exporter declared these birds as captive bred in Indonesia.

Source: Exporter invoice documents attached to the 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

TABLE 6

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES[1]

SPECIES	QUANTITY	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EXPORT, IF DIFFERENT	SPECIES' RANGE
PACIFIC SPECIES				
Eos bornea	25	Singapore	Sweden	Indonesia
Trichoglossus haematodus	35	Singapore	Sweden	Australia, Indonesia, New Cale Papua New Guinea, Solomons, Vanuatu
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	1	South Africa		Australia
Lorius lory	1	Philippines		Indonesia, Papua New Guinea
Lorius garrulus	15	Singapore	Sweden	Indonesia
Probosciger aterrimus	8	Thailand	Philippines	Australia, Papua New Guinea,
	16	Thailand	+	Indonesia
	1	Thailand	West Germany	
	3	Philippines		
Eolophus roseicapillus	8	West Germany		Australia
	2	Canada	Unknown	
Cacatua leadbeateri	2	Canada	Unknown	Australia
Cacatua sulphurea	66	Singapore		Indonesia, possibly introduced
	3	Netherlands	Belgium	to Singapore
	30	Taiwan		
	20	Thailand	+	
	1	Australia		
Cacatua galerita	1	Philippines		Papua New Guinea, Indonesia,
	1	Korea		Australia, (introduced to New
	1	Hong Kong		Zealand, Palau Islands)
	1	Singapore	Philippines	
	1	Belgium		
	1	Japan		
	1	Canada	Unknown	
Cacatua ophthalmica	1	Japan	Korea	Papua New Guinea

1 Does not include the "captive bred" birds or the possibly re-exported birds listed in Tables 4 & 5.

+ Importer refused to declare country of origin for all birds in this shipment. Shipment was seized.

(cont.)

TABLE 6
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES

SPECIES	QUANTITY	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EXPORT, IF DIFFERENT	SPECIES' RANGE
Cacatua moluccensis	88	Taiwan		Indonesia
	9	Philippines		
	10	Singapore		
	4	Malaysia	Belgium	
	4	Zaire	Belgium	
	2	Taiwan	Philippines	
	1	Thailand	+	
	6	Thailand		
Cacatua alba	20	Taiwan		Indonesia
	2	Philippines		
	15	Hong Kong	Philippines	
Cacatua goffini	3	Singapore		Indonesia
Cacatua sp.	1	Taiwan		Indo., P.N.G., Australia, Philip.,
Nymphicus hollandicus	30,200	South Africa		Australia Solomon Isl.
	30	Netherlands	Belgium	
	120	Belgium		
	460	Sweden		
	3,500	West Germany	Sweden	
Tanygnathus megalorynchos	6	Singapore		Indonesia, Philippines
Eclectus roratus	2	Malaysia	Belgium	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea,
	40	Singapore		Australia, Solomon Islands
	12	Thailand		
	5	Netherlands	Belgium	
	10	Zaire	Belgium	
	3	Philippines		
	30	Taiwan		
	20	Thailand	+	
Psittrichas fulgidus	2	Thailand	+	Papua New Guinea, Indonesia
Alisterus amboinensis	28	Thailand	Philippines	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea
Aprosmictus erythropterus	5	Belgium		Australia, Papua New Guinea,
	2	West Germany		Indonesia

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES

SPECIES	QUANTITY	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EXPORT, IF DIFFERENT	SPECIES' RANGE
Polytelis swainsonii	10	Belgium		Australia
	7	Netherlands		
	26	West Germany		
Polytelis anthopeplus	6	Belgium		Australia
	6	Netherlands		
	4	West Germany		
Polytelis alexandrae	42	West Germany		Australia
Purpureicephalus spurius	20	Belgium		Australia
	2	Netherlands		
	20	West Germany		
Barnardius barnardi	8	Belgium		Australia
	6	Netherlands		
Barnardius zonarius	12	Belgium		Australia
	13	Netherlands		
Platycercus adelaidae	3	Belgium		Australia
	1	Netherlands		
Platycercus adscitus	57	Belgium		Australia
	28	Netherlands		
	32	South Africa		
Platycercus caledonicus	17	South Africa		Australia
Platycercus elegans	47	Belgium		Australia,(introduced to
	15	Netherlands		New Zealand)
	14	West Germany		
Platycercus eximius	100	Belgium		Australia,(introduced to
	28	Netherlands		New Zealand)
	124	South Africa		
	24	West Germany		
	1	Norway	Mexico	

(cont.)

TABLE 6

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES

SPECIES	QUANTITY	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EXPORT, IF DIFFERENT	SPECIES' RANGE
Platycercus flaveolus	11	Belgium		Australia
	6	Netherlands		
Platycercus icterotis	46	Belgium		Australia
	17	Netherlands		
	1	South Africa		
	10	West Germa		
	12*	Zimbabwe(Rhodesia)		
Platycercus sp.	156	Belgium		Australia
Psephotus haematonotus	510	Belgium		Australia
	20	Netherlands		
	342	South Africa		
Psephotus varius	48	Belgium		Australia
	17	Netherlands		
	4	South Africa		
Psephotus haematogaster	6	Belgium		Australia
	60	Belgium		
Psephotus sp.	79	South Africa		Australia
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae	40	Belgium		New Zealand, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia
Neophema bourkii	51	Belgium		Australia
	26	Netherlands		
	126	South Africa		
	3	West Germany		
Neophema elegans	42	Belgium		Australia
	2	South Africa		
Lathamus discolor	6	Netherlands		Australia
Melopsittacus undulatus	550	Argentina		Australia, (introduced to USA)
	2000	China		
	50	Belgium		
	14	Netherlands	Belgium	
	500	West Germany	Sweden	
	200	Taiwan		
	1	United Kingdom		
TOTAL PACIFIC SPECIES	40,514	(41 species)		

* Parrots were declared under a common name that corresponds with a species that is indigenous to

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES

SPECIES	QUANTITY	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EXPORT, IF DIFFERENT	SPECIES' RANGE
AFRO-ASIAN SPECIES				
Psittacus erithacus	1	Australia		Central Africa from Gulf of Guinea islands to Kenya & Tanzania
	25	Belgium		
	163	South Africa		
	2	England	Mexico	
	1	Mexico		
	1	United Kingdom		
	2	Venezuela		
Agapornis pullaria	24	South Africa		Lowlands from Senegal to Tanzania
Agapornis roseicollis	139	Australia		
	101	Zimbabwe(Rhodesia)		Namibia, Angola, Botswanna, South Africa
	40	Taiwan		
Agapornis fischeri	421	South Africa		Tanzania, Kenya
	40	Taiwan		
	60	Japan		
	240	Malaysia	Belgium	
	1	Belgium		
Agapornis personata	240	Malaysia	Belgium	Tanzania,(introduced to Kenya)
	21	Belgium		
	42	South Africa		
Agapornis lilianae	1	South Africa		Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe Malawi, Mozambique
Psittacula eupatria	5	Belgium		Sri Lanka, Afghanistan,
	76	South Africa		Pakistan. India to Indochina & the Andaman Islands
Psittacula krameri	7	Belgium		Central Africa, Afghanistan to
	650	South Africa		Burma and China, Sri Lanka, (introduced to Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore)
Psittacula cyanocephala	32	South Africa		Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Nepa
Psittacula alexandri	850	Senegal		India, to China, Thailand,
	20	South Africa		Indonesia, Vietnam
	1	Pakistan		
TOTAL AFRO-ASIAN SPECIES	3206	(10 species)		

(cont.)

TABLE 6

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES

SPECIES	QUANTITY	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EXPORT, IF DIFFERENT	SPECIES RANGE
NEW WORLD SPECIES				
Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus	14	Paraguay		Brazil, Bolivia
Ara ararauna	7 50* 2	El Salvador Guatemala Zaire	 Belgium	Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Brazil, Trinidad, possibly Argentina
Ara militaris	9	Guatemala		Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina
Ara macao	3	Paraguay		Mexico, Central America to Bolivia, Brazil
Ara chloroptera	5 1	Zaire Singapore	Belgium Philippines	Ecuador, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Guianas, Peru
Ara auricollis	10*	Guyana		Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil Paraguay
Ara manilata	40	South Africa		Guianas, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuado Colombia, Brazil, Trinidad, Bolivia
Ara nobilis	5	Italy		Guianas, Venezuela, Brazil Bolivia
Aratinga acuticaudata	2*	Mexico		Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina
Aratinga holochlora	115	Bolivia		Mexico to Nicarauga
Aratinga wagleri	44 1	Argentina Mexico		Venezuela, Colombia, Peru Ecuador

* Parrots were declared under a common name that corresponds with a species that is indigenous to the specified country of origin (See App. A).

(cont.)

TABLE 6

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES

SPECIES	QUANTITY	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EXPORT, IF DIFFERENT	SPECIES' RANGE
Aratinga mitrata	7	South Africa		Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
Aratinga leucophthalmus	10	Guatemala		Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia,
	1	South Africa		Ecuador, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay
Aratinga auricapilla	17	Bolivia		Brazil
	50	Paraguay		
Aratinga jandaya	30	Argentina		Brazil
	325	Paraguay		
	30	Peru	Belgium	
	2	South Africa		
Aratinga solstitialis	4	South Africa		Guianas, Venezuela, Brazil
Aratinga cactorum	27	Bolivia		Brazil
Aratinga aurea	50	Belgium		Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia,
	22	South Africa		Argentina , Suriname
Cyanoliseus patagonus	500*	Bolivia		Chile, Argentina, possibly Uruguay
Pyrrhura melanura	50	Argentina		Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil
Myiopsitta monachus	5	Guatemala		Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay,
	24	South Africa		Uruguay, Argentina
Forpus passerinus	53	Argentina		Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia,
	120	Bolivia		Brazil, Trinidad
Brotogeris versicolurus	42	Suriname		Fr. Guiana to Argentina & Boli
Brotogeris jugularis	2	Bolivia		Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela

*Parrots were declared under a common name that corresponds with a species that is indigenous to the specified country of origin (See App. A).

(cont.)

TABLE 6

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DISCREPANCIES[1]

SPECIES	QUANTITY	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF EXPORT, IF DIFFERNT	SPECIES' RANGE
Pionopsitta pyrilia	56	Bolivia		Panama, Colombia, Venezuela
Pionus menstruus	2	Mexico		Costa Rica to northern Bolivia, Brazil
Pionus fuscus	2	Bolivia		Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Brazil
Amazona autumnalis	8	El Salvador		Mexico to Brazil and Ecuador
Amazona ochrocephala	4	Italy		Mexico, Central America to Peru upper Amazon Basin
Amazona amazonica	1	Mexico		Venezuela, Guianas, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Trinidad & Tobago, Ecuador
	30	South Africa		
TOTAL NEW WORLD SPECIES	1782	(30 species)		
TOTAL ALL PSITTACINES	45,502	(81 species)		

1 Does not include the "captive bred" birds or the possibly re-exported birds listed in Tables 4 and 5.

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports. Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI. Range data from Forshaw (1978), Clements (1978), and Ridgely (pers. comm.).

TABLE 7

PSITTACINES IMPORTED INTO THE U.S. PRESENTLY LISTED IN THE IUCN RED DATA BOOK (RDB), CITES APPENDICES, AND/OR THE US ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)

SPECIES	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT	DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, IF DIFFERENT	RDB	CITES APPENDIX	ESA
PROBOSCIGER ATERRIMUS Palm Cockatoo	8	Philippines	Thailand		II	
	3	Philippines				
	16	Thailand				
	1	West Germany	Thailand			
TANYGNATHUS LUCIONENSIS Blue-naped Parrot	1	Philippines			II	
POLYTELIS ALEXANDRAE Princess Parrot	200*	Belgium			II	
	6*	United Kingdom				
	42	West Germany				
PSEPHOTUS HAEMATOGASTER Blue-bonnet Parrot (no subspecies listed)	6	Belgium			II (for P.h. narethae)	
CYANORAMPHUS NOVAEZELANDIAE Red-fronted Parakeet	60*	Belgium		E (for C.n. cooki)	I	
	3*	United Kingdom				
NEOPHEMA PULCHELLA Turquoise Parrot	17*	United Kingdom		O+		E
NEOPHEMA SPLENDIDA Scarlet-chested Parrot	29*	Belgium		R+	II	E
PSITTACUS ERITHACUS Grey Parrot	2624	Ghana			III	
POICEPHALUS GULIELMI Jardine's Parrot	45	Ghana			III	
ARA CANINDE Caninde Macaw	5	Bolivia		I		
AMAZONA (DUFRESNIANA) RHODOCORYTHA Blue-cheeked Amazon	1	Brazil			I	E

* Declared bred in captivity. Note that only 164 Princess Parrots (Polytelis alexandre) and 20 Red-fronted Parakeets (Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae) were declared as captive bred.

+ Captive populations are self-sustaining (IUCN Red Data Book).

Source: RDB, CITES, ESA, and 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980), from all U.S. ports Courtesy of Law Enforcement Div., USFWS, USDI.

RDB and ESA categories: E= Endangered, R= Rare, O=Out of danger, I= Indeterminate

TABLE 8

IMPORTS INTO THE U.S. OF
PSITTACINE SPECIES PROPOSED FOR CITES LISTING

October 1979 to June 1980

SPECIES	QUANTITY	COUNTRIES OF EXPORT (DECLARED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, IF DIFFERENT)
AMAZONA OCHROCEPHALA Yellow-crowned Amazon (population of Mexico)	2716	Mexico[1]
AMAZONA VIRIDIGENALIS Green-cheeked Amazon	3279	Mexico
ANODORHYNCHUS HYACINTHINUS (Hyacinth Macaw)	14	Paraguay
ARA ARARAUNA Blue & Yellow Macaw	2635	Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Belgium (Zaire)
ARA CANINDE Caninde Macaw	5	Bolivia
ARA CHLOROPTERA Green-winged Macaw	400	Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, Belgium (Zaire), Philippines (Singapore)
ARA MACAO Scarlet Macaw	324	Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Sweden (Panama)
ARA MILITARIS Military Macaw	14	Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico
ARA RUBROGENYS Red-fronted Macaw	104	Bolivia
ARA SEVERA Chestnut-fronted Macaw	905	Bolivia, Panama
ARATINGA AURICAPILLA Golden-capped Conure	67	Bolivia, Paraguay
CYANOLISEUS PATAGONUS Patagonian Conure	1430	Argentina, Bolivia

[1] An additional 2521 Yellow-crowned Amazons (Amazona ochrocephala) were exported from 7 other countries, and 40 were re-exported from Sweden.

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979-June 1980, from all U.S. ports). Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAME DISCREPANCIES AS LISTED ON IMPORT DOCUMENTS

DECLARED SCIENTIFIC NAME	DECLARED COMMON NAME (SCIENTIFIC NAME CORRESPONDING TO DECLARED COMMON NAME, IF KNOWN)	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT
Chalcopsitta duivenbodei	brown lory	10	Indonesia
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	lorikeet	1	South Africa
Cacatua sulphurea	sulphur-crested cockatoo (Cacatua galerita)	25	Indonesia
	medium sulphur-crested cockatoo	96	Singapore
Cacatua moluccensis	citron-crested cockatoo (Cacatua sulphurea)	30	Singapore
Cacatua ducorps	kakatoe	9	Solomon Islands
Eclectus roratus	parrot	22	Solomon Islands
Platycercus caledonicus	yellow red rump	17	South Africa
Platycercus elegans	pennant rosella	15	Netherlands
		26	Belgium
Platycercus eximius	guoldioun	36	South Africa
Platycercus icterotis	Meyers parrot (Poicephalus meyeri)	12	Zimbabwe
	Eastern rosella (Platycercus eximius)	10	Belgium
Psephotus haematonotus	yellow rump	19	South Africa
	parakeet	228	Belgium
Psephotus varius	yellow rump	4	South Africa
Psittacus erithacus	parrot	25	Belgium
Poicephalus senegalus	parrot	850	Senegal
Agapornis pullaria	rosy-faced lovebird	24	South Africa

DECLARED SCIENTIFIC NAME	DECLARED COMMON NAME (SCIENTIFIC NAME CORRESPONDING TO DECLARED COMMON NAME, IF KNOWN)	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT
Agapornis fischeri	lovebird	95	South Africa
		60	Japan
Agapornis personata	lovebird	977	Tanzania
		9	South Africa
Agapornis nigrigenenis	lovebird	60	South Africa
Psittacula eupatria	ringneck	64	South Africa
Psittacula krameri	ringneck	504	South Africa
		48	Senegal
	ringneck parakeet	928	Senegal
		12	South Africa
		7	Belgium
	ring co. head	50	South Africa
Psittacula alexandri	parakeet	850	Senegal
		1	Pakistan
Ara ararauna	scarlet macaw (Ara macao)	50	Guatemala
		40	Guyana
	yellow-collared macaw (Ara auricollis)	130	Bolivia
	blue-fronted macaw (possibly Ara caninde)	163	Bolivia
	macaw	300	Guyana
		61	Bolivia
		50	Trinidad
		7	El Salvador
Ara macao	macaw	278	Bolivia
Ara chloroptera	macaw	60	Guyana
		5	Bolivia
Ara auricollis	yellow-headed macaw	157	Bolivia
	blue and yellow macaw (Ara ararauna)	10	Guyana

APPENDIX A
(cont.)

DECLARED SCIENTIFIC NAME	DECLARED COMMON NAME (SCIENTIFIC NAME CORRESPONDING TO DECLARED COMMON NAME, IF KNOWN)	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT
Ara severa	dwarf macaw	51	Panama
Ara manilata	red-rump	40	South Africa
Ara nobilis	macaw	5	Italy
Aratinga acuticaudata	orange-fronted conure (Aratinga canicularis)	2	Mexico
	white-eyed parrot (white-eyed conure = Aratinga leucophthalmus)	36	Argentina
Aratinga holochlora	conure	115	Bolivia
Aratinga wagleri	conure	44	Argentina
Aratinga mitrata	red-fronted conure (Aratinga wagleri)	110	Bolivia
Aratinga leucophthalmus	white-eyed macaw	7	Bolivia
	conure	10	Guatemala
	conure	500	Peru
Aratinga canicularis	parrot	500	Mexico
Aratinga pertinax	caique	24	Guyana
	conure	127	Guyana
Aratinga aurea	sun conure (Aratinga solstitialis)	18	South Africa
	golden-capped conure (Aratinga auricapilla)	50	Belgium
	golden	22	South Africa
Nandayus nenday	black-headed conure	1230	Argentina
Cyanoliseus patagonus	mitrata conure (Aratinga mitrata)	500	Bolivia
Pyrrhura frontalis	red-breasted parakeet	60	Argentina
	red-bellied parakeet	200	Argentina

APPENDIX A
(cont.)

DECLARED SCIENTIFIC NAME	DECLARED COMMON NAME (SCIENTIFIC NAME CORRESPONDING TO DECLARED COMMON NAME, IF KNOWN)	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT
Pyrrhura melanura	conure	50	Argentina
Myiopsitta monachus	parakeet	5	Guatemala
Forpus passerinus	green parrotlet amazon	250	Trinidad
	parrotlet	60	Bolivia
	parakeet	53	Argentina
Brotogeris versicolorus	canary-winged conure	200	Bolivia
	green-rumped conure	42	Suriname
	bee-bee (Brotogeris jugularis)	129	Bolivia
	parakeet	770	Peru
Brotogeris chrysopterus	cobalt-winged parakeet	200	Guyana
Pionopsitta pyrilia	yellow-collar	56	Bolivia
Amazona autumnalis	parrot	2	Mexico
	Amazon parrot	172	Panama
Amazona aestiva	blue-headed amazon	17	Bolivia
	Amazon parrot	400	Bolivia
Amazona ochrocephala	mealy (mealy amazon = Amazona farinosa)	7	Guyana
	red-headed parrot (Mexican red-head = Amazona viridigenalis)	1	Mexico
Amazona amazonica	blue pastels	30	South Africa

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents (October 1979 - June 1980, from all U.S. ports). Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI. Scientific and common name determination from Forshaw (1973), Clements (1978), and Bates and Busenbark (1978).

APPENDIX B

DETERMINATION OF PSITTACINE SPECIES OTHER THAN FROM THE DECLARED SCIENTIFIC NAME

LISTED IN TABLE 2 AS:	DECLARED SCIENTIFIC NAME	DECLARED COMMON NAME	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT	COMMENTS
Nymphicus hollandicus	Psittacus erithacus	gray cockatiel	1476	South Africa	All declared as cockatiels on invoice accompanying 3-177.
Tanygnathus megalorynchus	Psittacus	great-billed parrot	6	Singapore	
Eclectus roratus	Seratus limapulah	eclectus parrot	30	Singapore	
Psephotus sp.	Psephotus cyanocephala	red-rump	79	South Africa	No such sci. name, common name also reflects a Psephotus sp.
Poicephalus sp.	Repell rufiventris	meyers parrot	51	Tanzania	both sci. and com. name reflect Poicephalus sp.
Ara sp.	Ara erycerptera	arassnd (banded)	5	Bolivia	No such species.
Aratinga aurea	Ara aurea	peach-fronted conure	4	Bolivia	
Pionites melanocephala	Pionus mel	black-head	4	Guyana	
	Pionus melanocephala	black-headed caique	91	Guyana	
Amazona viridigenalis	Poicephalus gulielmi	red-headed parrot	200	Mexico	listed on Mexican permit accompanying 3-177.
Amazona autumnalis	Pionus menstruus	red-lored amazon	150	Honduras	listed on Honduras permit accompanying 3-177.
	Pionopsitta haematotis	orange-cheeked	19	Mexico	letter attached to 3-177 from Mexican government explaining A. autumnalis = P. haematotis
	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	red-lored lorikeet	124	Honduras	listed on invoice accompanying 3-177

APPENDIX B
(cont.)

LISTED IN TABLE 2 AS:	DECLARED SCIENTIFIC NAME	DECLARED COMMON NAME	QUANTITY	COUNTRY OF EXPORT	COMMENTS
unknown	Cotorras	canary conure	164	Bolivia	
	Passerinus passerinus	yellow-red rump	16	South Africa	
	Psittacula amboinesis	cockatiel	186	Belgium	

Source: 3-177 Declaration of Import Documents and accompanying invoices and permits (October 1979 - June 1980 from all U.S. ports). Courtesy of Law Enforcement Division, USFWS, USDI. Scientific and common name determination from Forshaw (1973), Clements (1978), and Bates and Busenbark (1978).

APPENDIX C

PSITTACINES PROPOSED FOR LISTING ON CITES APPENDICES
AT THE 3RD MEETING OF THE PARTIES
(FEBRUARY/MARCH 1981)

SPECIES	PRESENT LISTING	PROPOSED LISTING	REASONS FOR PROPOSAL
Amazona agilis	not listed	II	Estimates only in the hundreds. Utilized for pets and occasionally for food. Occurs in illegal international trade.
Amazona arausiaca	not listed	I	Drastic population decline. Perhaps 350 birds still exist. Killed for food and kept in captivity. Trade potential exists.
Amazona barbadensis	not listed	I	Greatly diminished population as a result of habitat disturbance. Occasionally kept as pet. Occurs in trade despite legal protection.
Amazona brasiliensis	not listed	I	Habitat largely destroyed; not seen in recent decades in the wild; few in captivity. Potential demand in trade.
Amazona collaria	not listed	II	Population decline from 1,000's to 100's. Utilized for food. Demands in pet trade cause some illegal export.
Amazona ochrocephala (population of Mexico)	not listed	II	Substantial population decline in recent years. Serious reduction in habitat. In demand for pet trade. Minimum of 300 entered U.S. legally in 1978.
Amazona ventralis	not listed	II	Has declined from common to rare. Habitat rapidly disappearing. Used on Hispaniola for pets and food. Enters international trade in limited numbers.
Amazona viridigenalis	not listed	II	Limited range. Serious population decline due to habitat destruction and capture of birds for pet trade. At least 525 legally entered the U.S. in 1978.
Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus	not listed	II	Notable population decline. In great demand for pet trade, trophies, and food. Heavy illegal international trade. At least 602 entered the U.S. as Bolivian and Paraguayan re-exports between January 1977 and August 1979. Extremely high cost ($5,000-$7,000) Extensive world market.

(cont.)

APPENDIX C
(cont.)

SPECIES	PRESENT LISTING	PROPOSED LISTING	REASONS FOR PROPOSAL
Ara ambigua	III(Costa Rica)	II	Presently declining population with relatively small range. Current habitat being destroyed. Kept as pets and taken for feathers and food. Potential for increased trade.
Ara ararauna	not listed	II	Habitat destruction and population decline. Kept as pet and killed for feathers and food. Heavy international trade. Over 3,800 birds imported legally into U.S. between January 1977 and August 1979.
Ara caninde	not listed	II	Population poorly known, range reduced. Kept occasionally as a pet, used as food and feathers. Recently subject to exploitation for export trade.
Ara chloroptera	not listed	II	Rapid habitat destruction. Population decline. Hunted for pets, feathers and food over most of its range. Heavy international trade. 1,000 entered U.S. between January 1977 and August 1979.
Ara macao	III(Costa Rica)	II	Formerly common, now rare and localized in Middle America. Severe habitat destruction. Highly prized as pet, taken locally for feathers and food. Substantial international trade. At least 750 entered the U.S. between January 1977 and August 1979.
Ara maracana	not listed	II	Extensive habitat destruction. Taken occasionally as pet. Moderate international trade. More than 150 entered U.S.legally between January 1977 and August 1979.
Ara militaris	not listed	II	Has become rare and declining south of Mexico. Remains numerous in Mexico. Utilized as pet. Involved in international trade. At least 122 entered the U.S. between January 1977 and August 1979.
Ara rubrogenys	not listed	II	Very restricted range; population unknown. In 1979, 125 entered the U.S.
Ara severa	not listed	II	Populations much reduced as a result of great demand in the pet trade.
Aratinga auricapilla	not listed	II	Populations greatly reduced everywhere except southern Minas Gerais in Brazil. Utilized in pet trade. Now being smuggled to neighboring countries for re-export. Over 500 entered U.S. between January 1977 and August 1979.

APPENDIX C
(cont.)

SPECIES	PRESENT LISTING	PROPOSED LISTING	REASONS FOR PROPOSAL
Aratinga euops	not listed	II	Formerly common, now rare. Affected by forest clearing and capture for pets. Occasionally enters international trade, particularly to Eastern European countrie
Cyanoliseus patagonus, all sspp.	II(ssp. byroni only)	II	Subspecies patagonus has had a substantia population decline. Subspecies andinus ha always been low in numbers. Subspecies byroni is quite rare. Large portions of habitat within species' range have been destroyed. All used in local pet trade. At least 700 imported into the U.S. betwe January 1977 and August 1979.
Cyclopsitta(= Opopsitta) diophthalma coxeni	II	I	Disappeared over much of its former range and now very rare largely as a result of destruction of its rainforest habitat. While not presently in trade, owing to extreme scarcity, its potential in trade is considered high.
Hapalopsittaca amazonica	not listed	II	Now quite rare throughout range. Overall due to forest habitat loss. Potential for substantial trade.
Ognorhynchus icterotis	not listed	II	Large decline in population. Forest habit extensively cleared. Potential for substa tial trade.
Poicephalus rueppellii	not listed	II	Exploitation could be detrimental to the species owing to its very restricted rang and apparently small total population. Some individuals in captivity.
Pyrrhura albipectus	not listed	II	Known only from four specimens. Strong potential might exist for trade.
Pyrrhura leucotis (population of Brazil)	not listed	II	Greatly reduced in numbers by deforestati Presently only occurs locally. Habitat seriously depleted. Enters local pet trad in small numbers. Potential for internati al trade.
Rhynchopsitta terrisi	not listed	I	Population presently estimated at 1,600 birds. Threat from habitat destruction. No evidence of trade.

Source: U.S. Federal Register/Vol. 45, Nos. 217/ November 6, 1980/Proposed Rules.

APPENDIX D

U.S.D.A. RESTRICTIONS OF PSITTACINE IMPORTS
RESULTING FROM THE POSITIVE DIAGNOSIS
OF EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE

COUNTRY	DATE RESTRICTION IMPOSED (APPLIES FOR 90 DAYS)
Bolivia	November 9 April 7
El Salvador	January 16
Honduras	October 30 May 16
Mexico	May 22
Panama	November 23
Paraguay	December 10 January 14
Peru	November 30

Source: Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture.